WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,176—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd Feb.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo "Steamers" are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,149	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412 8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

TRESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rasovich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 415-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 657-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to gothe Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Boo. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901. S. Anfoso
S.S. NILO	2841	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfoso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months,	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	677-8	803	660
3rd "	165	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.

THE S. S. "MOSHTARI," will SAIL for DURBAN and CAPE TOWN, about the 23rd Inst. For freight and Passage money apply to the Undersigned.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE.
Agent.
No. 1 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay 7th February, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussen, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,204	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	18
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Cur	60	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	60	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulisse's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchner per 100	4	0	India per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2	0
Imperial "	4	0	Extra No. 2 "	1	12
Star "	3	0	Extra No. 3 "	1	8
Aromatic "	2	12	Extra popular "	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1 "	2	8			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

SIMLA JAMS—

GREENGAGE,

STRAWBERRY,

CAPE GOOSEBERRY,

APRICOT,

PEAR,

BLACKBERRY,

ORANGE MARMALADE.

RUPEES TWO PER TIN.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of THEODOLITES by various makers, and instruments of all kinds for surveying and mapping are for sale in the office of the SURVEY COMMISSIONER, Poona, from whom detailed lists can be obtained on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD. Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

AS

"HAMLET."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.

(By Special Request.)

"TURNED UP."

will be repeated.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd.

"CAMILLE."

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the WOMEN of Bombay (of all sects) at the Town Hall on MONDAY afternoon, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock. The Meeting being for the purpose of expressing our deep grief at the death of the QUEEN-EMPRESS and of deciding whether a WOMEN'S MEMORIAL should be raised. It is hoped all those in sympathy with the movement will kindly attend.

LADY BHALCHANDRA SAVITRIBAI,
JAVERBAI BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS SET,
PUTLIBAI MANMOHUNDAS RAMJI VORA,
MANIBAI NAGINDAS DULLUBHRAM,
LAKHMIVAHU LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI,
JAMNAVAHU NARANJI DWARKADAS,
GULABVAHU JUGMOHUNDAS BHAISET,
HARKOREBAI MULJI BARBHAYA.

NOTICE.

WANTED a JAILOR for the Gondal Jail. The applicant should be physically fit. One who has practical experience of Jail and Jail factory will be given preference. Salary Rs. 50, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 75. Free Quarters.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, Gondal.

Gondal, 14th February 1901.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RY. (INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to Noon of 1st March 1901 for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper. B. and N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 14th February 1901.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 25th day of February 1901 for the supply of Articles required for the Feed of Animals, &c., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st March 1901 to the 28th of February 1902.

(1) Supply of Beef and Mutton.

(2) Supply of Miscellaneous Bazar Articles.

2. Forms of Tenders Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 for each of the Supplies above referred to from the Superintendent Victoria Gardens who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred. And the Successful Tenderer in each case shall have to deposit such further sum as with the sum of Rs. 100 originally deposited will make up the amount of the whole deposit, equal to ten per cent of the Contract amount.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. D. MAHALUXMIWALA,
Superintendent Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens Office, Bombay, 16th February 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2 OF 1900.

KRISHNAJI VITHAL LIMAYE, of Bombay Hindoo residing in Gungaram Khatri's Wadi, without the Fort.....Plaintiff

VS.

DOORGABAI, the widow and VITHAL HARIBA SHELKA, the nephew and alleged adopted son of HARIBA MUKUNDJI SHELKE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing together at Chinchpokli, without the Fort.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 31st day of January, 1901, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed deceased Hariba Mukundji Shelke, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed:—

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, situate at Parel Road, Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (698 1-2) six hundred and ninety-eight and a half square yards or there abouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No 7681, 7682, 7683, Street Nos. 15-1 and 16 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Ladha Raghowji and partly by the property of Nana Dharkoji, on or towards the West by a drain, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Shirinbai, wife of Byramji Dossabhai Mama, and on or towards the South by a passage belonging to the lessor and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the deceased Hariba Mukundji Shelke.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of March, 1901 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1901.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Asstt Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
61, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 138, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil. Postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Hunt, at Rs. 5-11-8 per case, at Bandora.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS as in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CAMPHOR TAR—Is specially useful as a protection against Small-Pox, Influenza, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Epidemics and other Infectious diseases. 2 Ans. Pkt. Rs. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. D. SALE consisting of a Standard Indian square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, imported by Marks and Co., Ld., in very good order, Autoharp imported by Marcks and Co. in very good order, seven stops church organ with knee swell by S. Rose and Co., marble top table, chest of drawers, teapoy, clock, table ornaments, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Francis Butler consisting of Binoculars, pocket pistol, carpets, wearing apparel and sundries.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Rev. Mr. Wait, consisting of iron spring cots, cane chairs, wardrobe, writing, dressing, and washstand tables, lamps, almyra, cupboard, chest of drawers, Wither's iron safe, English large size cooking stove, etc.

1 Ebonized cottage piano by Delamere in good order.

1 S. B. B.-L rifle, 450 bore, by Wesley Richard, with cartridges

1 D. B. B. L. Gun by Bland and Sons, London

1 Six Chamber revolver by Watson Bros. with cartridges

1 D. B. Pin fire gun by Joseph Harkson in cases

1 lot fancy hand-painted pictures on wood

2 cases "Le Nil" brand cigarettes.

On account of the concerned, ex. s s Lochiel—

T. V. H, Company 11-15.—15 bales grey shirtings

T. V. J. Company 739-40—2 bales grey shirtings

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles
1 Girls "Royal Progress" bicycle.
1 Beeston Humber gent's bicycle
1 elegant self-driving victoria, with a removeable coach-box
1 second-hand french-polished office shigram
1 strong-built landau
1 second-hand serviceable dog-cart
1 light victoria with grey horse and harness.
1 Maltese Poodle (Slut)
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LITHO MACHINE AND PRESS, CUTTING MACHINE ETC, OF THE LUXMI PRINTING WORKS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Meadow Street, Fort, the following:

1 Hughes and Kluber litho-machine demi-size 20×26 inches.
1 English made litho-press super royal,
1 Do. do royal.
2 Litho-presses demi-size.
1 Cutting Machine 27 inches from Knives.
1 Type printing Royal Press.
About 70 litho-stones small and large, English, Gujrati and Marathi types, chases, gallies, cases, racks, lead etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C. Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant English drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large size bronze figures and ornaments, large and small Persian carpets, valuable rich velvet carpets, valuable library, very old real China jars and vases and flower pots, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Also 4 large diamonds each weighing 5 ruttees, can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

The property of Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq.—

1 handsome, strong English-built Cee and under-spring landau, by Laurie and Marner, in very good order.

1 handsome, strong showy cabriolet by John Car and Co., with bicycle wheels.

1 handsome strong English-built wagonette, in very good order.

1 handsome strong E. B. Balarche by Silk and Son, C. Peech &c., and under spring in very good order, best opportunity for purchases, best opportunity for purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wesri Bunder Goods Deodt.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed in bags, grain in heaps, cotton in doorsas, full pressed cotton bales, husk and hurra in bags, mineral water in boxes, waste paper in doorsas, and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND MILLS KNOWN AS THE "HOPE MILLS," SITUATED AT DE LISLE ROAD CHINCHPOOGLY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March 1901 at 4 p.m. sell by public auction on the Mill premises the undermentioned property known as "The Hope Mills" Limited under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight, pursuant to the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of April 1900 and made between the said Hope Mills Limited of the first part Rangildas Bhukhandas and Hurgovundas Ichharam of the second part and the said Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Knight of the third part.

FIRST ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1893 and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills Limited, of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12) situate on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company Limited and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 688, 690 new Nos. 12687 and 12690 old Survey No. ..... and new Survey Nos. 1-2706, 1-2707 and 1-2708 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 224 8-19 and 1053 and Street Nos. 224 to 96 and 58.

SECONDLY ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land situated on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and measuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty five Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasetji Lalla but now of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue along with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under old Nos. 670, 685, 690 and 729 and new No. 12651 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 208 TOGETHER WITH the mills buildings, outhouses, edifices and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the mill engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things in or about the property above described. Secondly described together with the property firstly describe is subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rs. 200 per month which is in addition to the rent of 128-12 per month abovementioned, making in all Rs. 328-12 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim and Kola Solicitors for Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir at their office No. 101 Meadow Street Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KHANDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 20th March next, at 4 p.m., at the rooms of the undersigned sell by Public Auction in 5 lots one after another the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Victoria Lodge" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 5033 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 & 57 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by the property of Shapoorjee Jiwajee, on the WEST by the property belonging to Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee on the NORTH by a common passage and beyond that by lots Nos 2 and 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the SOUTH by Government Forest land and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants. The furniture and other things contained in the Bungalow and outhouses and the premises are not intended to be sold.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Dina Villa" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 10834 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the WEST partly by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and partly by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the NORTH by the property of Jeejeebhoy Jeewajee and on the SOUTH by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants. The furniture and other things contained in the Bungalow and outhouses and the premises are not included to be sold.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate in the village of Khandalla in the Talooka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 8123 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 57, 61 and 61 as registered in the Government registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Sapoorjee Jeewajee, on the West by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 2 hereinafter mentioned, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Manajee Ramjee Patel and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No 1 hereinbefore mentioned and which said premises are now and for some past have been in the possession of the vendor and her tenants.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the East side of the public road opposite the Dharamsala in the village of Khandalla in the Talooka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 3123 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No..... as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Govindrao Sanerey and the old road, on the West by the Government Public Road, on the North by the house of Caitan Portuguese built on the land leased from the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee's Dharamsalla and on the South by the Government Public Road and which land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate on the Umri Doongar in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 guntas or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 9 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East West and North by the Khandalla Forest Land and on the South by Government Forest land of village Kooranda and which vacant land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors, for the vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1901.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 39 and 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 20 Years.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 2	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO., BAKEHOUSE LANE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE (COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

14 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Rej Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .....£ 97 5-8=plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£108=plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£93 5-8=unchanged.
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-8 =plus 3-16
" in New York .....61 1-4=plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25-22=minus
" on New York .....4 87 5-8= plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England.....4 1-2 p. c. unchanged.
" Short London Bills.....3 3-4 p. c.= minus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 3-4 p. c.=minus 1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and the closing rates are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ... 1s. 4d.
3 " Demand .....1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 9-32d.
" Francs.....171
30 days' sight Japan 148
Do Shanghai 200
Silver London 28 3-16
" New York 6 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.
Gold Coins	180
Silver Coins	14,179

There were no exports in the period mentioned.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged during the day, the closing quotation being Rs. 95 for account.

The amount of Government Promissory Notes enforced from Bombay to London between 10th and 16th instant was Rs. 1,25,000, and from London to Bombay in the same period Rs. 1,02,000.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and we have no transaction to report to-day.

COTTON.

Business in the cotton market is getting extremely dull in consequence of weaker news from the other side. Holders of ready stocks are anxious sellers at reduced rates, but buyers keep aloof in expectation of still lower prices. About 1,100 bales are reported to have changed hands at Colaba to-day, divided between exporters and mills. We close as below :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	183	170	161	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	1 8	177	...	Do.
Seinde-Punjab, Machine ginned	183	178	...	Do.
Bilaties, Machine-ginned	199	192	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	195	189	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	191	...	Do.
Jalgaum, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	204	198	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Oomra, Good Staple	212	206	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	231	...	...	March 25
Surat do	...	...	225	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned,	216	205	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	192	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	229	May 25
Western	...	...	219	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	3,663	196,436	77,820
Barsee and Nagur	1,357	70,491	24,717
Berar	5,436	341,631	94,826
Hingunghat	...	8,603	5,190
Dhollera	135	4,870	39,372
Broach	311	2,364	34,031
Coompta and Dharwar	...	16,328	19,901
Westerns	...	2,214	1,198
Bengals	2,187	144,163	240,280
Sind	5	3,121	18,422
Persian	...	3,592	3,793
American	120	7,068	6,002
Egyptian	...	2,934	5,178
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,344
Total...	13,214	801,676	572,074

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales, and that sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports amount to 7,000 bales. Spot 5 13-32 plus 2-32.

Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures,

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
5.19	5.15	5.9	4.56
Plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plush 2-64	plus 2-64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 18,000 bales against 11,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 12,000 bales and to France and and Continent 10,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands.....9 1-2—1-16
Futures, month of May ...9 06=— 8
Do Do of Aug.....8 70=— 5

AMERICAN COTTON.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	126,000	191,000	69,000
" Exports to U K	45,000	58,000	69,000
" " to Continent ..	36,000	54,000	53,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	5,349,000	5,213,000	7,023,000
" Exports to G B. "	2,109,000	1,387,000	2,578,000
" " to Continent "	1,918,000	2,226,000	2,703,000
" Stock at U S Ports	520,000	1,057,000	841,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901	1900	1899
Total visible supply of all sorts ...	3,590,000	3,568,970	4,992,230
Do of Surats	182,000	47,855	161,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1901	1900	1899
Stock in Liverpool	736,000	641,940	1,763,500
Do. in London	11,000	2,000	5,000
American Afloat	190,000	174,000	2,27,300
East Indian	10,000	1000	4,000
Total..	947,000	821,340	2,019,800
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 13-32	...	3 13-32
Do. of Good Brownsager	4 5-32	...	2 13-16
Difference....	1 7-32d.	...	19-32d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is again quiet and there is no business passing. The rate for white Delhi, April May is Rs. 4-5-9.

LINSEED is very dull, but there are a few buyers in the market at following rates :—

Linseed, Bold, ready. Rs. 8-2 April-May. Rs. 8.

Rapeseed is quiet, and the quotations to-day are:—
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-4 to 6-8.
Delhi " 5-1

Poppyseed is also quiet, but we have heard of no transactions. The rates are :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12; April-May Rs. 7-9.

There is little doing in Castor seed, and the rate for Ready lots is Rs. 35 ; April May is Rs. 33-12.

Gingelly seed is firm at following quotations :—

Gingellyseed, New. 85 per cent.		.....	Rs. 45
" " 75 "		.....	" 44
" " 50 "		.....	" 42-8
" " Red		.....	" 41
Groundnuts.....		.....	" 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	...	212,315	190,248
Linseed	2,924	64,903	17,385
Rapeseed	2,200	45,595	14,682
Gingellyseed	1,436	565,398	730,825
Poppyseed	48	3,599	4,287
Groundnuts	112	26,370	8,029
Castorseed	1,843	207,126	37,431
Rice	69,552	952,119	926,891
Myrabollams	895	146,602	not recorded.

News from Ferozepore comes to the effect that an unprecedented flood came down the river Sutlej last Tuesday. The water rose nearly six feet above cold weather level, and thousands of acres of cultivation, mostly wheat on low lands by the river side, have been completely drowned. The oldest Zemindars consider the occurrence as inexplicable.

The following are the exports of country made yarn from Bombay to China from 1st January to 30th November 1892 and 1900.

	Bales of 400 lbs. each.
1900	551,900
1600	216,405

SUGAR.

The imports of Beet Sugar into Bombay from the Continent of Europe during the month of January 1900 and 1901 were as follows :—

	Cwts
1900	19 18,864
1901	(56,739

SUNDAY, FEB. 17.

The following information is to hand to-day through Reuters agency :—

2 3-4 per cent Consols .....£97 15-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£102 1-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan £108
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£93 1-2—1-8
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-8 unchanged
Do In New York .....61 1-4 do
Exchange on London at Paris .....25-23 plus 1
Do at New York .....4 87 5-8 unchanged
Discount Bank of England .....4 1-2 p. c. do
Do Short London Bills..... 3 3-4 p. c. do
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £500,000.

Extra Allotments

Council Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales for the day amounted to 6,000 Bales and and that sold for speculation and for export was 300 bales. Imports 4,009 bales. Spot 5 11-31 —2-32.

Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures.

Feb.	Feb-Mach	May-June	Aug-Sep.
5-16	5-12	5-8	4-55
—3-16	—3-64	—1-64	—1-94

In New York the receipts at the ports were 18,000 bales Exports to France and Continent 34,000bales.

Mid Upland 9-38—1-8
Futures month of May 9 62—4
Do Do Aug. 8-67—3

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Accountancy Institution, conducted by Mr. N. R. Mistri, was held on Saturday evening at the Institution premises, Bruce Lane, Fort. Mr. Fred Brewin, Assistant Accountant-General, Financial Department, was called to the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of native gentlemen, mostly Parsees.

Mr. N. R. Mistri, Principal of the institution, read the report for the past year, which shewed that it was in a very satisfactory condition. The Chairman then distributed prizes of books, diplomas, and certificates.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—We congratulate all those who have received prizes and certificates this afternoon, and hope they soon will obtain suitable and remunerative employment, the reward for which they have striven. They could not have achieved their present success unless they had worked hard, unless they possessed the qualities of thoroughness, perseverance and courage to overcome difficulties, and we can assure them that the possession of these qualities is highly valued and will be the best prospects to success in their future careers. Next we must congratulate Mr. Mistri and those who help him in maintaining this institution, on the successful results they have obtained in passing so many students each year. These results are only evidence that, in Mr. Mistri, the institution owns a teacher, who has the gift of imparting to others the knowledge he possesses, and who is thoroughly skilled in the subjects he teaches. This institution, which owes its existence to Mr. Mistri's public spirit and enterprise, supplies a crying want in a large industrial and commercial centre like Bombay, and in producing trained accountants does a direct service to all employers of labour. Instead of having to train men in their own offices, a process which is generally spread over a long period of time, during which the service rendered is inefficient, employers can now obtain skilled accountants at once. This institution, therefore, has a claim upon them for support, which can most readily be given by employing the men trained in its walls, and in thus helping the institution employers themselves receive immediate benefit. There is, in the hundreds of commercial houses and centres of industrial activity in this city alone, a wide field of employment calling for men trained in this school. Another way of aiding this institution, which I commend to notice, is to offer prizes to deserving students. Turning to the report, which has been read, one notices that the students who succeeded in passing the London Chamber of Commerce Examination were fewer in number than those who passed the examination of the London Civil Service and University College. It is important that the standard of efficiency attained should be the highest possible, and if the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce is the more difficult, as would seem to be the case, it is desirable that students should not be content till they succeed in passing that examination, for by doing so they will command a higher value for their services. It will also be noticeable that the training offered in this institution is being extended to typewriting, shorthand, commercial correspondence, and the principles of Banking and Commerce. The urgent need of Technical Education is compelling attention in all quarters in these days of stress of competition, but whilst Technical Education will do much to improve the quality of industrial products, and to reduce the cost of their manufacture, these effects will be neutralized in some measure at least if those engaged in commerce do not also adapt themselves to the changing conditions for commerce is the channel through which these products are exchanged. There is, therefore, in commerce also an urgent need for technical training in subjects such as are taught in this school, and we hope this institution will in future years do useful work in supplying this need. In conclusion, I will briefly touch upon some of the effects which are produced in the character of persons who pass though a training in the use of figures. Those who are thus trained know perfectly that figures are exacting masters, and punish the least carelessness. Persons dealing with figures must, therefore, acquire a habit of scrupulous carefulness. They also know that figures never lie, they always express truth, and this undeviating expression of truth, impresses itself upon the mind of the person who deals with figures, influencing him to be truthful and honest. We are painfully conscious that some accountants have not been honest, but these persons have to do violence to the habit of mind formed in them, and have also to do violence to the figures to make them bear the image of truth, when in reality they are false and misleading. Those who know well how inflexible is the truthfulness of figures smile when they hear it said that anything can be proved from figures, such an idea is born of ignorance. Persons who state this do not understand figures or feel no compunction in doing violence to the truth expressed by them. Students trained in this institution enter the wider life of the world equipped with a character formed by the most exacting of masters and they should be careful to retain the habits acquired in this school if they wish to secure the confidence and esteem of their employers, if they wish to succeed in life—(applause).

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman, who was also garlanded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of abrisk rise in Rajputana the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is generally cooler than usual in all districts except at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the South Malabar Coast, where it is in excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Coimbatore and the lowest 43° at Sirsa and Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy in the Madras Presidency and at some stations in Berar and the Central Provinces.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Madras and light showers at Trichinopoly.

The weather is generally fine, cool and settled in all districts except in the Madras Presidency, where it is cloudy and slightly favourable for local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—February 16.

10 p.m. ..... 69·5

SUNDAY—February 17.

5 a.m. ..... 66·4
10 a.m. ..... 7·4
2 p.m. ..... 76·5
6 p.m. ..... 76·2

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On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
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Beware of Local Imitations.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 27m. Sun sets, 6h, 1m. High water, 1·10·38m., 11·21s. Low water, 4·40m., 4·33s.
Meeting of Ladies of Bombay, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Organ recital, St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hamlet by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE OFFICE OF Y.M.C.A.—Mr. J. H. Lang, Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay Branch, has reported to the police the theft of a cash-box, containing cheques, notes and silver, of the collective value of Rs. 59-12, from the drawer of his writing table in the office. The box was placed in the drawer at 2 p.m. on Thursday and found missing on Friday noon. The box was subsequently found broken open, by the Railway Police, in the Goods yard near St. George's Hospital, minus its contents.

KILLED BY A TRAM-CAR.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Gocculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Hoorbai, a mendicant woman, aged about seventy years. On the morning of the 10th instant deceased was attempting to cross the Kalbadavi Road, near the Mombadavi Fire Brigade Station, when she was knocked down by a tram car coming from the direction of Pydhownee. She received multiple injuries about her legs and arms and was removed to the Gocculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The driver of the car whisted, but deceased did not appear to hear the warning and continued to walk across the road. The brake was put on but before the car could be stopped, she was knocked down by the horse's head and injured by the footboard. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

HANGED HIMSELF.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Kala Chowkey Road, by Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Luximon Dhakoo, a Hindu Mill hand, aged twenty-two years. For the last four months deceased had been lodging and boarding at the house of his friend Ramji, at Kala Chowkey Road. During the last four days Luximon had been suffering from fever and could not attend to his work. On Friday afternoon, while Ramji and his wife were away from home, deceased hanged himself with a piece of string suspended from a rafter in the room. Ramji's little daughter, who was playing about the house, on seeing the man suspended to the rafter and struggling and kicking about, raised an alarm. Neighbours came and they cut him down, but life was soon extinct. Deceased was said to be much depressed in spirits on account of fever. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Mr. A. Durst of the firm of Messrs. Durst and Co., piece goods merchants, Customs House Road, has reported to the police that he entrusted his servant, Narayen alias Dhondoo Govind, with five sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,070, on different occasions to pay them into the Customs Houses and other places on account of duty and other charges. The servant did not pay the money as required and misappropriated the amount to his own use. The man was arrested on Friday night. He admitted having received the money and stated that he squandered it amongst low-class women. The accused was charged, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on three counts of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 980 or in default of payment of fine to suffer a further term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Abdula Abdul Kurrim, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with breaking into the office of Messrs King, King and Co., Hornby Road. Mr. William Henry Cole said that on the 12th instant he was in his room at the Victoria Buildings, when a office hamal came and gave him certain information. Witness went to the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., and opened it with the key in his possession. On entering the room, where he worked, he saw several packages of silver were open and lying scattered about. There was nothing missing. On going into an inner godown, he found the accused therein. Two of the outer windows had been smashed and venetians in two places broken into. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he was an old offender was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON THE ROAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Issa Kala, aged ten years, son of a low-caste Hindu, who resided at Islampoora. On Friday night, deceased and his brother Bechar were asleep on the road in front of their house, when one of the wheels of a Municipal Kutchra cart which happend to go through the street, passed over the deceased's head, crushing it. A baker, who noticed the accident, raised an alarm. The cart was stopped and the unfortunate lad whose head was terribly injured, was removed to the J. J. Hospital. He died shortly after admission. Deceased's brother stated that they were asleep with their heads towards the middle of the road, which was wide enough for two carriages to pass a breast. They were in the habit of sleeping on the road because they were disturbed by bugs and fleas in the house. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A NOSE-BITING HUSBAND.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Fuzan Ali Lalmahomed, at Mahomedan weaver, was charged by Inspector Wilkins, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Mariam, by biting her nose off. The party resided at Sion Road. Since some days past accused had been suspecting his wife of being on very intimate terms with his brother. On Friday at midnight he called Mariam into his room and reprimanded her for her intimacy with his brother and ordered her to leave the house. The woman refused to do so, whereupon he closed the doors of the room, threw her down and kneeling on her chest, placed his hands on her mouth to prevent her from raising an alarm. As she attempted to extricate herself from her husband's grasp, he bit her on the forefinger of the left hand. In his rage the man bit the nose of the woman, removing the left side of the tip, about an inch square. The woman was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. Dr. Gillespie, House Surgeon in his certificate stated that the disfiguration of the face would be permanent. The case was remanded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—During the last week six dead rats were found in the village of Dholer in Upper Damaun, where plague has been noticed to commence. It is gratifying to state that there have been no cases of plague chances of its being communicated to Lower Damaun. At Varkoond, a village in Lower Damaun, which has obtained notoriety for being continuously—for nearly one hundred years,—the subject of litigation in the Damaun and appellate Courts, there have been cases of plague, to stamp out which the Health Officer has directed his energy. The Collector of Surat, Mr. Weir, with Mrs. Weir, paid a flying visit to Damaun on Saturday, the 9th instant, when they took the opportunity of paying a friendly visit to the Damaunwalla, where they received from Mrs. Kooverbai Sorabji Damaunwala and Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Bhuida Damaunwala a reception befitting their dignity. The people of Damaun complain of the President of the Municipality, Mr. Valentine de Campos, having introduced novel rules under which fines, viz. 5 annas for leaving a cart on the public road, 12 annas for each head of cattle found straying on the road, 4 annas for a cart driver without a light, and 8 annas for dust in the house compound, have been imposed and exacted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 1st February, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brooke Miss	Farrar Miss
Barrington 2nd-Lieut F F	Fitzgibbon 2nd-Lieut
Burton Mr H	Maxwell Capt A G
Cayley Mr B	Maddock Miss
Elwes Miss	Prior 2nd-Lieut H H
Fraser Mrs	Worship Lieut V T

FROM LONDON VIA BRINDISI.

Hodson Mr C W	Ward Mr F H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cedard Mr	Macfarlane Mr J
Edwards Mr A R	McDonnell Mr R C
Fagan Lieut E F	Newham Mr C C
Goodie Rev W	Orr Mr A W
Geldart Mr	Peddie Mr Graham
Johnson Mr F	Simkins Mr F H
Lovell Mr J H	Stuart Capt
Lewis Rev H M	

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Belfitter Mr	Naylor Lieut H F
Keane Lieut-Col A	Peace Mr N K

FROM BRINDISI.—Waldstein Count.
FROM ISMAILIA.—Loomis Mr H L.
FROM ADEN.

Klein Mr Max	Willis Lieut and Mrs G H

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY (LADIES' BRANCH) NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Association was held at Government House on Tuesday, 12th February, when there were present :—Her Excellency Lady Northcote, President, in the chair. Members.—Lady Jamshedji Jijibai, Lady Jenkins, Lady J. Cowasji Jehanghir, Lady Bhalchundra K. Bharawadekar, Mrs. E. T. Candy, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, Mrs. Mooljee, Barbhaya, Mrs. Jijibhoy F. Petit, Miss Abbot, Mrs Dick, Mrs. Narotumdas Morarjee Goculdas, Mrs. Furdoonji Karaka, Mrs. (Dr.) Karmarker, Miss Millard, Mrs. Newcombe, Mrs. Dinshajee J. Parakh, Miss Burjorji Parakh, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Quicke, Mrs. P H J Rustomji, Mrs. Hugh Symons, Mrs Merwanjee Wadia, Miss Dinsha Wacha and Mrs. Cursetjee J A Wadia, and the Honorary Secretaries, Mrs Childe and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee. Visitors—Mrs Bosanquet, Mrs C. A. Abdool Latif and Miss Piroja Kabrajee. The proceedings were opened by Her Excellency Lady Northcote calling upon Mrs. Childe, the Joint Honorary Secretary, to read the following resolution on the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress :—"The Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association desires to place on record its deep sense of the irreparable loss which the British Empire and all classes and creeds which owned her sway therein have sustained in the death of Her Majesty the beloved Queen-Empress Victoria. Her deep and affectionate concern for all that was connected with India, and more especially the loving, personal interest that she ever evinced in the welfare of her fellow-women in this country, lays upon the Association the especial obligation of recording, on their behalf, its grief at the loss not only of a Sovereign unique in history, but of a Queen Mother, who from her high position has set an example of that kindly love of, and sympathy with, her sisters throughout the world, which, it is hoped, may result in more closely uniting those bonds of fellowship between all classes of her subjects, which it is the main object of this Association to cement."

After which Mrs. Childe read the following report and Miss M. Cursetji the account.

The executive committee of this Association has the honour to lay before its members its report from January to December 1900. There have been seven committee meetings, four of them held at Government House and three at Mrs. Sassoon's bungalow. On February 6th, Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji Jahveri, Proprietor and Manager of the Shri Desai Natak Somaj, gave a Guzrathi performance of the historical play "Umadeve" at the Tivoli Theatre under the patronage of our Association. The proceeds of this, in all Rs. 625, were forwarded by Mrs. Barbhaya to Sir George Cotton for the Presidency Famine Relief Fund. About 50 books on educational subjects were sent from England by Miss Manning, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Indian Association. The Directors of the Alexandra Institution very kindly allowed us, at our request, to place these books at that Institution for the use of female teachers, and Miss Hunt, M.A., the Lady Superintendent, has kindly consented to look after them. Shortly before the departure of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst for England, an illuminated address was presented to her enclosed in silver casket with a suitable inscription. A deputation of members assembled on 15th February at Government House, when Lady Jenkins read and presented the address. Her Excellency suitably replied. At the committee meeting of the 5th March H. E. Lady Northcote was present for the first time, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Her Excellency for graciously consenting to become our president. An idea was started to introduce into Bombay the L. L. A. (Literate in Arts) Degree of the St. Andrew's University, but after some correspondence with the Government Educational Department and the Teachers' Association of Bombay it was decided that the arrangements for the same would be much too complicated for our Association to undertake and therefore the scheme had to be abandoned. Complete information relative to the lectures on First Aid to the Injured has been received from the Secretary of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Colonel Sir Herbert Parrott, and we have much pleasure in stating that Major Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has kindly consented to give a course of lectures on this subject from next Tuesday, the 14th instant, at the Cama Hospital Lecture Hall. The fees for tuition in nursing have been paid by us for Miss DeJoss for 6 months (Rs. 25 a month) to the Sir J. J. Hospital, and we are again at present paying for the training of a Hindu woman at the same hospital. In consideration of paying Rs. 100 yearly to the Teachers' Association we have procured for ourselves the right of nominating 25 female teachers yearly as members of that guild. Letters were sent to 25 schools apprising them of this privilege, and 9 teachers availed themselves of it. School and hospital visiting has not been carried on either enthusiastically or systematically, owing, no doubt, partly to the unhealthy state of the town. Four parties were given during the year, one by Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, one by Her Excellency Lady Northcote, one by Mrs. Sassoon and one by Lady Jenkins. The Report of the Honorary Lecture Secretary will speak for itself. We will only observe here that various ladies kindly lent their drawing-rooms for these lectures and provided refreshments for those present. The great popularity of this Association is evinced by the steady increase of its members. Last year, 1899, there were 99 members, and 37 new members have been elected during this year, making in all a total of 133. Of these 7 have resigned and 4 have died at the end of the year. On the death of Mrs. Gostling, who for many years was a member of the Executive Committee, a fitting resolution was recorded in our minute book, and a copy of this, with a letter of condolence, was forwarded to Mr. Gostling. The annual contribution of Rs. 100 was paid by us to the Work Guild. During the absence in England of both our Vice-Presidents, Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Sassoon and Mrs. Dimmock acted for them. On the latter also leaving for England, Mrs. Crowe filled the vacancy. Mrs. Hughes, on her departure for Europe, permanently resigned the Lecture Secretaryship. Miss Benson, M. D., now carries on the duties of Lecture Secretary.

Our regret has again to be expressed for the non-appearance of candidates for the scholarship of Rs. 10 for European and Eurasian girls learning the vernacular. This scholarship has been awarded to a pupil of the Female Normal School instead. The names of the scholarship winners for 1900 are as follows :—One scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem —1. Miss Irene Halse, Convent Normal School, Clare Road, Byculla. Two scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem—1. Anasuya Shridhar Bhandarkar, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution ; 2, Meherbai Jamshed Colah, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. Two Scholarships of Rs. 3 each per mensem—1. Kamlabai Vinayak, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Jagannath Shanker Shet Girls' School ; 2 Khursed Byramji Irani, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Girls' School.

REPORT OF MISS BENSON, M. D., LECTURE SECRETARY.

During this year eight lectures have been given, the same number as last year. Mrs. W. Hughes was Honorary Lecture Secretary until May, and on her departure for Europe handed over the work to Dr. A. M. Benson, who carried it on for the rest of the year. The lectures have been well attended and are, I believe, generally looked forward to with interest by the members. The largest audience numbered nearly 70 in February and March. Almost all the other lectures were attended by about 40 ladies, including visitors.

The following is a list of the lectures :—

January—"Light," by Dr. F. M. Gibson, in Mrs. Crowe's bungalow. February—"Things Russian," by Dr. Pollen, in Lady Jenkin's bungalow. March—"Her Majesty the Queen-Empress," by the Bishop, in Mrs. Crowe's bungalow. April—by Mr. D. J. Tata, in his own bungalow. May and June—Omitted. July—"The Air we Breathe," by Prof. Gajar, in Naranji Dwerkadas's bungalow. August—"Bird's Weapons," by Mr. E. H. Aitken, in Mrs. Sassoon's bungalow. September and October—Omitted. November—"X Rays," by Major Collis Barry, M. D., in Dr. Benson's flat. December—"Voice Production," by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, in Miss Dumaynes bungalow.

The following resolutions were then passed :—

Proposed by Mrs. Dick, and seconded by Mrs. Cursetji Wadia—That this report and audited account now submitted to this meeting be adopted and confirmed as the report and account of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for the year 1900. Proposed by Mrs. Proctor, and seconded by Mrs. Karaka, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichghur for the excellent manner in which he has acted as our honorary treasurer, and for the account rendered by him ; also to Mr. Arthur Leslie for kindly auditing the same. Then H. E. Lady Northcote announced the retirement of the executive committee, thereupon the following resolution was unanimously passed—Proposed by Mrs. Hugh Symons, and seconded by Miss Dinsha E. Wacha—That this meeting offers its best thanks to the committee members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for their excellent management of its affairs during the past year. An examination of the voting papers showed that the same committee had been re-elected.

Proposed by Lady Jenkins, and seconded by Lady J. Cowasji Jehangir—That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to H. E. Lady Northcote for presiding on this occasion, and for having kindly allowed this, as well as several committee meetings, to be held at Government House.

ANOTHER village named Pindi Chanhani, population 518, in the Zafarwal tahsil of the Sialkot district, has been attacked with plague. Several new villages in this tahsil and the adjoining one of Shakargarh in the Gurdaspur district have recently been seized with the disease, but it is the nature of the plague to spread at this time of the year and to diminish as the hot weather comes on.

THE INDIAN GOLD STANDARD MACHINERY.

A CRITICISM AND RECOMMENDATION.

[BY MR. A. M. LINDSY, C. I. E.

Most of the financial organs in London have been drawing attention of late to the absurdity of currency arrangements which cause sovereigns to be shipped from London to Bombay at a time when sovereigns are being re-shipped from Bombay to London owing to their superfluity in India. These unnecessary transfers of gold hamper the London money market and impose needless remittance expenditure upon India but these evils are trivial in comparison with others that result from the attempt to impose upon India;—a system of currency which is unsuited to her requirements. The reason why gold is imported and re-exported by India without being utilised is that, whereas the rupee is the currency in general use which should expand and contract in direct response to the variations in trade, our autonitic currency machinery has been so framed that it imports gold only. I think I may safely say that 99 times out of 100 the rises in exchange to specie import point are caused by demands for additional rupees, not by demands for sovereigns ; yet on each of these occasions the Exchange Banks are forced for the sake of profit to import gold, not silver. Although they may know full well that it is rupees, not sovereigns that are actually required. The machinery is automatic, and therefore accurate as to quantity, but it imports the wrong kind of metal, and this mistake is injurious in two ways in addition to those noticed by the London papers which I have seen.

First, it delays for a prolonged period the arrival of the silver called for by the rise in exchange. Under proper machinery the silver would start for India promptly as the gold starts at present ; but under the existing machinery the siver cannot in the ordinary course leave London for Bombay until the superfluous sovereigns travel from Australia, Egypt, South Africa or London to Bombay and back again to London, where they pay for the silver. Secondly, the import of the wrong metal gives India a "managed" currency instead of an automatic currency. In February, 1877, the Government of India wrote to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as follows :—"A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating. NO civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or diminished." These views will meet with general approval provided the automatic machinery imports the right kind of coin ; but in 1899 the Government of India framed the automatic currency machinery, so that it forces one kind of coin (the sovereign) into the country to an extent enormously in excess of requirements, and takes no part in regulating the supply of the legal tender currency in general use (the rupee). It leaves the Government of India, or, to be more precise, the financial authorities in the India Office, to determine from time to time by how much the all important part of the circulation shall be increased, although these authorities, owing to their distance from India, are specially unfitted to undertake the task which in 1877 was declared to be beyond the power of any Government.

Little inconvenience was experienced from this expensive, dilatory and unreliable mode of expanding the currency as long as there was a surplus stock of rupees in the Paper Currency Reserve, but when the rupee portion of tho Reserve began to fall below the normal in November, 1899, trouble commenced. The utility of the Paper Currency Reserve to Government and the public was curtailed in many ways : specie remittances had to be substituted to a large extent for currency transfers and note remittances : transfers under the Gold Note Act were unobtainable at critical periods both last season and this : notes, sovereigns and gilt-anna pieces were forced on unwilling recipients in lieu of rupees, in payment of money orders and other claims on Government : currency notes, which are promises to pay rupees at the offices where the notes are issued, were on various occasions unencashable in rupees at these offices, and the Government of India, rather than re-adjust the ridiculous automatic machinery which forced

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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Seats already booked for the 22nd, 24th and 29th January, will be retained for the corresponding numbers on the first, second and third nights of the above dates, respectively.

N.B.—Performance Commences at 9 o'clock and NOT at 9-30 as erroneously printed on the Tickets.

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SALE OF THE MUNICIPAL GROUND AT FIRST UMERKHADI ROW.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th February, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the Municipal piece of ground situated at 1st Umerkhadi Row, admeasuring about 171·67 square yards and bounded on the north by properties of Bai Gungabai and Bai Yessubai, on the east by properties of Messrs. Dhanji Kasam Mistry and Ismailji, Mahomedali, on the south by Umerkhadi Row, and on the west by property of Mr. Haji Kermali Mahomed Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, Chinese and Japanese Vases, Tea-sets, Lacquered-ware, Silk, Piece-Goods, Purdhas, Shop and Office Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and re Quan Lan Yan (Chinaman), an Insolvent, Messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of vases, hanging fern baskets, teasets, teapots, plates, lacquered panels, boxes, trays, caskets silk piece goods, saris, striped gauze purdhas silk and cotton handkerchiefs, rumals, scarfs, fans, pictures, mirrors, old cigars, tea, toy guns, C. I. treasury chest, copying press, office tables, small cup-boards, kerosine lamp, China wood, 10 empty chests, &c.

Also in re Oodhowjee Raghowjee, consisting one clock old.

Also in re Fazalbhoy Kassambhoy Khoja, an Insolvent, consisting of office table, chairs, empty metla boxes, copying press, mattress and pillows, coir matting &c.

Also in re Edulji Byramji Glider, druggist, and insolvent, consisting of bottles medicine.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate :—Gold rings, gold beads, gold and silver pieces, caps, sari, lace, coats, metal watch, silver guards, &c.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1901.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,350 tons, Captain O F Lee sailed on saturday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain J B Groom, sailed on Saturday, for Akyab, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Menzies, 1,693 tons, Captain R G Becket, sailed on Saturday, for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mar a, 4,457 tons, Captain T Adams, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Rangoon, 6th Feb, with a cargo of rice.

THE Hall Line s s Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed on Saturday, for Liverpool and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,261 tons, Captain W H Edge, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,507 tons Captain D Maganzini, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Virawa, 1,153 tons, Captain E Mc Dougall, sailed on Saturday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Beale and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 197 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 11th Feb, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—The Hon'ble Mr E G Colvin, Mr Edge, Mr Tyabjee, Mr Turner, Lady, Mr Boyd, Mr Bruce Gardyne, Mr H Carrimjee, and 17 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Peninsular, 5,287 tons, Captain T Leigh, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Shanghai, 29th January, via intermediate and Colombo, with His Majesty's China and Australian Mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt H L Richardson, Lieut Col Day, Mrs Reginell and infant, Mr Mahomedbhoy Jemaity, Mr R S Futtakia, Mr A N Khanwala, Lieut J Walter, Mrs Duncan, Mr Fegan and three deck.

"THE LOSS OF THE PRIMROSE HILL."
HER COMPLEMENT OF OFFICERS.

With reference to the above ill-fated vessel of 2,333 tons register, proceeding to sea without a certificated Second Officer the Merchant Service Guild have desired the Board of Trade to obtain the opinion of the Court at the forthcoming inquiry as to whether she was properly officered. The Board have replied to the effect that "the manning of the vessel will receive the consideration of the Court which enquires into the circumstances connected with the casualty.

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri ..... 583 Ahmed....Bhownager ...16-2 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Asia	2236	Laird	Liverpool	20-2	W & A G&Co
3	Independent	1811	Anfoso	Venice	21-2	C Boggiano
4	Biasmo	1910	Dante	Hongkong	17-2	G Delaya
5	Dagnestan	2212	Littlehale	Antwerp		M M & Co
6	Thorndale	1551	Lorimer	Londo n	6 3	P & O Co
9	Eden Hall	2232	Wilkes	Liverpool	18-2	K N & Co
10	Albano	2433	Knudsholde	Antwerp	19-2	G & Co
14	Kola	197	Robertson	Karachi	22-2	M M & Co
15	B Fairlie	2324	Wilson	Hamburg	25-2	W & A G &Co

30 Ton Crane.

Clan Menzies ..... 1693 Becket ..... Madras ..... 16-2 F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden, Feb 11
	Marca s	Adams	Rangoon, Feb 6
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Feb 14
	R I M S Canning	Kendall	Karachi, Feb 13
17	Unamina bque ...	Roberts	Cochin, Jan 24
	Orissa s	Hazin	Calcutta, Jan 10
	Peninsular s	Leigh	Shanghai, Jan 29
	Drachenfels s	Lenig	Calcutta, Feb 8

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Persia s	Wheler	Aden
	Secundra s	Groom	Akyab
	Islanda s	Lee	Rangoon
	Virawa s	McDougall	Zanzibar, &c
	Rydal Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, &c
	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Menzies s	Becket	Vizagapatam
17	Bisagno s	Maganzini ...	Hongkong

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Melpomene, for China, &c.
" Arabia, for London.
" Independent, for Venice, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—57 bales wool Jina Valley ; 2,009 cwt cotton seed Dewjee Vasanjee ; 43 bales goat hair and 10 bales wool M J Jomabhoy.

Edin Hall s—4002 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers ; 400 cwt teaseed cake the new Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndall s—4000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co ; 8 bales skins R M Mooka 5·40 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR HULL.

Othalli s—1030 cwt bonemeal B S Jun ; 6630 cwt myrabollams W Beecher 15000 cwt castorseed and 4709 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers 10·0 cwt myrabollams J Khetsey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wiennington Hall s—2201 cwt castorseed Tyabjee and Co ; 109 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 100 bales cotton Glazbrook Tejoo I and Co ; 83 bales cotton fly W Wool and Sons ; 182 bales cotton fly N Frutebally and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Albans s—831 cwt gingelly seed A Blaschcek and Co,

FOR HAMBURG

Gulf of Trinidad s—5 bales cotton fly Bhazir and Co ; 110 bales cotton Vasonjee Dewjee and Co ; 50 bales hemp J Chayes and Co ; 100 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy.

Barendrecht s—20·0 cwt myrabollams 1705 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 3999 cwt teaseed 4017 cwt rapeseed 499 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales hemp and 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becheer 310 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baku Standard s—15·6 cwt rapeseed 591 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Independent s—100 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—985 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 0 bales twist P P Talati ; 100 bales twist Tata and Co ; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Tata and Co ; 150 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Dabhtary and F.
912-00—K B Mehta—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty vs Dayaram Jagjiwan and others—Framjee and D—Part heard.
176-00—Jhashunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivalubhdas Harridas—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.
Long Cause.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.
272-99—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Borjorjee Sakiatwalla—Nanu and H.
603-99—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
623-00—Crakie L and O—Laljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.
284-99—Payne G S and M—Parshan Manjee vs Dayal Lodha—Unvala and P.
433-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Salah bin Ali vs Okamal Jassamal and others—Little and Co.
662-00—Seemrao and M—Alshabibi vs Achoobjee widow and others—Mugaldas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodardas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—A K D and Co and Thakurdas D and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

681-00—Hiralal M and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherriff Dewjee Canjee Nanu and H.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan &c vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.
356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vadhman Mansey vs Coarsy Vassys and others—Captain and V.
291-00—In person—Sitaram Sawila vs Hindustan S W Co Ld —Dikshit and D
133-00—Smetham B and N—Wittobai and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Javardhan and R
685-00—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Chotalal Ravikaram and another—Manuklal J and M
691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy vs N B Jeejeebhoy vs Mohomed Hoossin Makba and others—F P Pavri
131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhai Visram and others vs Janbai and others—L and Co, Thakurdas and Co and M and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITEWORTH.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

804-00—Captain and V—Maulin Hurdayatulla vs Maulin Furtula Tarooki—Sorabjee and J part heard.
557-00—M J and M Pattock—Hurgowan Runchorjee vs Runchordas Vithaldas and others—Little and Co and C M and M.
239-00—Payne G S and M—Jethmul Ramanund and another vs Ebjee Oomersee :—Pestonjee R and K.
217-00—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Jethmal Hamanund and others—Payne G S and M.
557-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Issuf Mahomed Sulleman vs W G Hele.
532-98—Little and Co—Jumnabai vs Jaithabai Veeram—Nanu and H.
185-00—Dikshit and D—Bai Jethibai and another vs Dessa Dewan and others—C V, P G S and M and M J and M.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Salcharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—P G S and Co and S B and N for postponement.
192-00—Tyebjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanund K—Thakurdas and Co B K and K G and W.
583-00—Captain and V—Aishabai vs Noormahomed all as Abdul and others.
454-00—Captain and V—Munohor Hurrischandra Rele and another vs Bhowanishunker Atmaram Rele and others.
512-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—M D and J.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—JOHNSTON—January 3, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev G F Holden, Priest in charge of St John the Evangelist, Wilton Road, Captain Sydney Colvin Birch, Northumberland Fusiliers, son of Colonel A J C Birch, B S C, to Violet, youngest daughter of the late R Bruce Johnston, writer to The Signet, Edinburgh, and of Mrs Bruce Johnston, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S W.

CURNOCK—COOKE—January 23, at St John's, Llandenny (Mon), G C Curnock to Grace Georgina Katherine, daughter of Capt G E Cook, M N, and grand daughter of the late Major T Cooke, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

MENARS—January 25, at Bath, H Menars, aged 82, retired Major 45th Madras Native Infy.

MENZIES—January 26, at Eaton Rise, Ealing, H C Menzies, Major-General Indian Staff Corps (Madras), aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—February 14, at 16, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of P E Cameron, of a daughter.

HAMMILL—February 8, at Rawalpindi, the wife of P J Hammill, Traffic Inspector, N-W Railway, of a son.

SMITH—February 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of B E Smith Chief Clerk, I G O's Office, Poona, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—February 14, at Calcutta, Charles Bartlett, of Banbury, Oxon, Assistant, Messrs Ahmuty and Co., aged 26 years.

CORRIGAN—February 14, at Meerut, Percy Corrigan, son of the late S A L Corrigan, Esq, Assistant Engineer, and grandson, of W McLeavy, Esq, late Manager of the Bank of Upper India, aged 17 years.

JAMES—February 5, at Bangalore, Mary, the beloved wife of Hartwell James, aged 65.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

REUTER reports another deadlock in China, owing to a diversity of opinion between the Ministers and the military, the latter being anxious for a forward movement, and the former in favour of marking time. It is not improbable that the news contained in the later telegram will remove the difference of opinion, for the Chinese themselves appear inclined to favour activity, inasmuch as they have attacked the Russians near Shankai-wan, killing forty-four of them. It is not possible to stand still to be shot at, and we may expect to hear that Russian retaliation was not long deferred. Russia's aim, we are asked to believe by the "Novoye Vremya," is neither sanguinary vengeance, nor the decapitation of members of the Chinese Imperial family, nor her own enrichment at the expense of the Chinese pockets. She wishes simply the re-establishment of a central and legitimate Government which would be capable of guaranteeing order and tranquillity in China. But that profession of ideal disinterestedness will not prevent her exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth for the slaughter at Shankai-wan. Together with plans for evacuation, the Ministers have been considering the addition of further names to the list of those whose punishment is demanded. They appear to believe that the Emperor will soon be with them in Peking and that patience only is needed. The military, true to tradition, are in favour of coercion. The Ministers' Punishment Committee continues to hold its meetings in camera and declines to divulge any information as to its decision, a line of conduct which does not commend itself to the military; and it would appear from published accounts of their recent deliberations that the Missionaries have ranged themselves on the side of the soldiery. They have passed resolutions, copies of which have been sent to the British and American ministers representing that the fact is insufficiently emphasised in the Note that the Chinese attacked everything representing progress, that there has been no adequate rebuke for their flagrant violation of treaties, that no indemnity has been asked for on behalf of the Christian Chinese who have suffered severely. Surely in demanding retribution the Missionaries are acting in a manner which is somewhat inconsistent with their sacred calling. The demand for an "adequate return" and "indemnity" are read together discordantly. They might have contented themselves by pointing out that the Note makes no provision about safeguarding the Missionaries. Their resolution earnestly requests Sir E. Satow and Mr. Conger to see that the former treaties protecting Missionaries are re-affirmed, and that the Government be forced to allow Chinese of any rank to accept Christianity without injury to their prospects; that Missionaries be allowed to live in the interior, to own property and to possess passports compelling official acceptance; that friendly intercourse between Missionaries and officials be encouraged, and that relief be found for the suffering Native Christians. The Missionaries earnestly hope that Great Britain and the United States will take a leading part in the coming transformation of China by helping the rulers to enter upon the lines of reform which alone can save the country. We can sympathise with them in the desire to be safeguarded in the future, but we fear they will have less liberty than hitherto, and that their influence, both for good and ill, will be more restricted than it has been.

Magazine writers have already begun to point the lessons of the Chinese embroglio. It is rather premature, for we fear there are many still to learn, and the Missionaries will not be wholly exempted from the operations of this educational scheme. Indeed, one of these scribes bluntly invites the man who sets out with the hope of evangelising China to realise in the first place that the great majority of the Chinese are already on the way to heaven while too many of our own countrymen, for lack of guides, are pursuing a very different path, and that since the Founder of Christianity was condemned to death as a political agitator there has rarely been any religious persecution which was not inspired or explained by reasons of state, the recent massacres in China being no exception to this rule. But Missionaries will not confine their attention to the consideration of these facts, or attempt to draw any deductions from for their own guidance. Rather do they persist in dabbling in politics, and in the new number of "Cornhill" we find a Peking Missionary pinning his faith to the statement that the only people who can and do correct Chinese ignorance, remove social prejudice and increase sound knowledge are the Missionaries. Strong in this belief, he essays to enlighten the Ministers and the nation as to what is necessary for China's political regeneration. To some extent this particular missionary endorses the views of Sir Robert Hart regarding the presence of the military in Peking, and reiterates his demand to be informed "What are all these foreign troops doing in Peking? Have they just come here to make a raid on the capital?" The best reply to the insinuation that they have no higher object than loot is to be found in the mail papers which chronicle the fate of two filibusters who have just been tried and sentenced to twenty years' incarceration, and tell of the re-shipment of spoil from France. He urges that the city of Peking has been desecrated, despoiled, ruined, depopulated and that the Foreign Powers will be forced to acknowledge that the occupation has been a mistake. The Emperor cannot return and "save face." So he would have us march out that the Emperor may publish the story that the city has been sacked by brigands and pirates from foreign lands during the temporary absence of the Court and that on His Majesty's return they had been driven out. Thus the apostle of Truth would become a diplomatist and cover his advocacy of this line of procedure with the plea that State considerations have often led the Emperor to such a course before. This plan might enable the Emperor to "save face," but it would not greatly help the Missionary in his future progress.

The situation is too complicated for solution by childlike methods. The Emperor's return would simplify matters and tend towards a speedy settlement. There are enormous possibilities involved, and the new development of conflict the of opinion between the Ministers and the military is much to be regretted. If it be true that China is preparing for vigorous operations in the spring, the anxiety of the troops to take Time by the forelock, from a military point of view, is commendable. But as the Ministers make for peace it is earnestly to be hoped that their contentions may prevail. It will be a glad day when the transports carry away the last remnant of the vast armies from Chinese territory. Russia, which does not let slip any opportunity of reminding the Powers that her interests and those of China are so closely bound together that she is "entitled to her own special opinion on the subject of an unlimited occupation of the province of Pechili," is at pains to make it clear that her diplomatic representatives merely signed the Collective Note as she "thought it her duty to maintain the common understanding with the Powers, although certain of its points were contradictory to the fundamental bases of her policy." And whatever any other Power may consider desirable Russia avers there can be no question of the recall of the allied troops from the Province of Pechili until China has paid indemnities due to the Powers or at least given absolute pledges with regard to such payment. So long as they are in Pechili they might as well be in Peking, for Pechili is the capital province, though a retirement thirty miles without the walls has been suggested as a sentimental concession. The military would prefer to move forward rather than backward. Colonel Waldersee has formulated a plan for evacuation, and the German Press in discussing it urges its acceptance upon Russia. The spirit in which that recommendation is taken is reflected in a duel between the "Novoye Vremya" and the "Kolnische Zeitung," in which the former declares that Germany is "too forgetful of the right of the other Powers to make their voices heard in the solution of the Chinese crisis. These other Powers, amongst which the first place belongs to Russia, are more interested than Germany in the pacification of China, and there are those among them who have saved the situation of the Europeans in Peking and opened the way to that city with the sacrifice of their toil and blood." The Germans when they arrived, continues the Russian organ, found everything finished, and it is strange now to hear them proclaiming their hegemony in China. The jealousy and ill-feeling between the Powers is the stumbling-block in the way of a pacific settlement of the Chinese difficulty and the cause of the repeated deadlocks which have impeded progress. Chinese statesmen are fully aware of this, and the Ministers have been frequently warned that in the hope of the ill-blood between the Powers developing into open rupture is to be found the explanation of the Chinese Emperor's stubborn inaction at Sian-fu.

CRIME IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOLLOWING closely in the footsteps of famine comes crime, and it is therefore not surprising to find that during 1899 there was an enormous increase of criminal offences in Bombay Presidency. The increase is general in the three divisions, and while many were of a serious nature, there were more of a minor character, arising purely out of the prevailing distress. The greatest advance was noticeable in Central Division, Khandesh district providing more work for the police than all the other districts comprising the division; indeed, it was the most criminal district in the Presidency. Ratnagiri and Belgaum have been freest from crime. In the report on the working of the Police Department it is shown that, as in 1897, concurrently with famine, crime became more prevalent and by the end of the year it had attained a much higher level in regard to dacoities and murders than had been previously reached. This was probably due to the fact that the famine was far more widespread and intense in its severity. With regard to the Northern Division it is highly creditable to the inhabitants of Broach district, where the intensest conditions prevailed, that crime was least. In the Bhil country there were very serious disturbances, and in order to bring the people to their senses the military had to be called in. One gang of 400 dacoits marched on Viramgam intent on plundering the town, and were only prevented from committing outrage by accidentally falling upon a small convoy of grain and sugar. Many of the cases reported were only dacoities technically, such as a collection of hungry men raiding a Bania's store. Mr. J. K. Spence, in dealing with the Central Division, attributes the large increase in Khandesh partly to the great influx of strangers into the district for employment on railway constructions, while many of the most brutal and daring dacoities in talukas bordering on the Holkar and Hyderabad territories were committed by border gangs. The Koli dacoit bands in the Thana, Nasik and Nagar Ghat area were hunted down, their leaders captured or shot, and while the Bhils and other predatory tribes have been giving trouble, the Koli area has enjoyed almost complete immunity from crime. Probably one reason why crime in Khandesh has been so rife is the unsatisfactory character of the men who act as village patels, and possibly this may be in a measure due to the fact that these men are asked to perform an important service to the State without remuneration. In the Southern Division crime increased to the extent of six per cent. In the opinion of Mr. A. F. Woodburn, the acting Commissioner, famine "stimulated crime by making it difficult for the lower classes to obtain an honest livelihood, while plague afforded bad characters numerous opportunities to prey upon the population of evacuated villages while residing in their temporary huts, and to rob the vacated houses in the villages. In Bijapur there is a class of men known as "Chappar Bands," who visit the provinces of Bengal and Madras, manufacture and utter false coin there, and return with their spoil to their native villages, where they apparently live as peaceful residents. The total strength of the Police force is 15,695, the cost of maintenance being Rs. 28,68,914. It is worthy of note that police training schools were started in nearly all the districts, but owing to the heavy calls in connection with plague and famine many had to be temporarily discontinued. Education among the police is being further advanced and proposals are now before Government for the establishment of a Central Presidency training school intended especially to train young men of good family, intelligence and educational attainments for the higher grades of Police service.

CAST IRON PENSION RULES.

THERE is an interesting and pathetic letter in the "Times" to hand by the mail, from the pen of Mr. F. H. Skrine, a well-known ex-Member of the Indian Civil Service, respecting the death by his own hand of Sir Edward Symes, Chief Secretary of Burma. This melancholy occurrence is described by Mr. Skrine as an instance of the extreme hardship wrought by the Cast-Iron Pension Rules of the Indian Civil Service. These rules, he points out make it obligatory for every officer to serve for 21 years in India before he can retire on full pension. Should a civilian leave that country a single day before he has rendered his full tale of service he forfeits £600 a year for life. Sir Edward Symes arrived from home at Rangoon, a few days before his death, in wretched health, but in hopes of being able to complete the few months necessary for pension. He had for years been suffering from complete nervous breakdown, the result of years of exhausting work, especially during the troubled period following the annexation of Upper Burma, and he sought in suicide the remedy suggested by an overought brain for the complicated ills of existence. His, Mr. Skrine continues, is but one of a series of cases in which valuable lives have been sacrificed to the fetish of regulation. "I will not tear open old wounds by mentioning names," writes he, retelling a sad story, still fresh to the minds of many of our readers, "but they must occur to every Anglo-Indian. Some years ago an Indian official finding that his wife's health demanded his immediate presence in England, ascertained, as he thought, from the Accountant-General that he had freely qualified for pension, and applied for leave to resign the Civil Service. This was granted provisionally, and he hurried home. Soon after he reached London the India Office discovered that he had one day more to serve in India. He, therefore, left his wife's sick bed, returned to Bombay, reported his arrival, and then hastened back to London, only to find that his wife had passed away in his absence. No one will question the necessity of stringent rules for the grant of pensions. But the authority which frames them should surely have the power of granting relaxations in cases of stern necessity, provided that they entail no loss to the Indian Exchequer. Had Sir Edward Symes been able to retire on a pension which bore some relation to his residence in India, his life would, in all human probability, have been preserved." There are many civilians in Western India as well in Bengal who will be grateful to Mr. Skrine for bringing out the occasional mischievousness of the present Pension Rules, and will join in the hope that the lesson will not be lost on the authorities.

IT is hoped that every lady will attend the Women's Memorial Meeting at the Town Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strict purdah arrangements will be made.

BY request of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Committee we have undertaken to open a Supplementary Subscription list in our columns and shall be glad to receive and acknowlege contributions.

A Madrass telegregram says :—The result of yesterday's meeting was that Madras decided that the subscriptions from that Presidency should go to the furtherance of the project proposed by the Viceroy at Calcutta.

THE winner in the Bombay Gymkhana racquets final is Captain Wood, A. D. C., to His Excellency the Governor.

THE preliminary and Departmental inquiry into the cause of the collision in the Bombay harbour by which the s.s. Setos was sunk will be opened this morning.

BISHOP WELLDON is proceeding to England on the 2nd March.

THE famine returns for the last week show a reduction of about 5,800 persons on the Bombay lists.

A SPECIAL circular of instruction will shortly be issued for the guidance of officers in Indian Schools of Musketry.

THE provincial budget allotments for the Military Works Services in 1901—2 amount to nearly 96 laks of rupees.

MAJOR D. SHAW, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi, will be confirmed, vice Colonel Barton, vacated.

THE Amir of Afghanistan has sent the Viceroy an extremely sympathetic letter expressing his sorrow at the death of the Queen.

THE total Mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday, was 119. Thirty-three fresh cases of plague and thirty deaths from that cause were reported.

MR. W. CONNAN, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 14th February, 1901.

AT their meeting on Thrusday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the rate for Demand loans which remains at eight per cent.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Thursday evening the rate of interest was raised 1 per cent. The present rate is 8 per cent.

LEAVE is to be re-opened to officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil or military employ to the extent that officers can be made available to replace absentees.

THE Committee of the Indian Tea Association propose submitting a memorial of protest to the Viceroy against the wage increase under the Assam Labour Bill.

AN outbreak of plague, imported from Bombay, has occurred at Bali in the Native State of Marwar in Rajputana. The usual precautionary measures are being taken.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A fair field turned up at Sahar yesterday morning,—five ladies being amongst the number. It was a cold morning with a heavy mist, and the trees and grass glistened with dew, which gave us expectations that, given a 'straight-going' Jack, the fun would be fast and furious. The Master after allowing a few minutes grace for late comers, moved off with his pack over Sahar hill. Hounds broke away almost immediately, making us clatter over the rocks and boulders on the hill, which, before our blood has had time to get up, is very far from pleasant! There was, however, no time to be lost, hounds dashing into the mango tope at the foot of the hill, through this and out into the open fields beyond, without a check. Leaving Boman Wadi village on the left, we kept on in a straight line, going over the paddy fields till we reached the Andheri-Marole road. Up to this point the pace had been decidedly fast and all over open going, with the exception of a few good sized bunds, we had practically no fencing. On the road hounds were at fault, but only for a few seconds, our quarry having made towards Goreganm, giving us hopes of a gallop over the grass. Taking up the line they swarmed over the first hill reached from the road and hunted on steadily keeping near the top. We now had a spell of some nice cactus fencing with grassy going, after which we doged in and out of a huge mango tope. The wily one doubled sharp back with the hounds close on his brush, but getting into some thick jungle he managed to evade his pursuers for a time. With a great burst of music they drove him back almost over his former line, swung right handed across a stony lane, and down skirting a big tank at the foot of the hill we jumped a couple of good sized cactus hedges with hounds swarming up the side of a hill in front. Round this, and back again skirted the tank once more, on to our former ground. The varmint had evidently made his point, and though hounds bustled him continuously that could not force him out into the open. For a third time they drove him across the tank, on to the hill in front, and now his bolt was short. With a final rush hounds, all in a body, pulled him down in a cactus hedge on the side of the hill. From find to kill was forty minutes, but the greater part was woodland hunting. The order was now given for Sahar, and after allowing sufficient time for a change of steeds to such as were fortunate as to have them out, hounds were again moved off. They were soon on the trail of a jack, who was lying up close to the pipe wire, whom they followed at a fair pace to the water tower on the Andheri-Marole road, having hugged the pipe line all the way. Reaching the road hounds were completely at fault and though our quary had been viewed disappearing into a mango tope opposite, they could make nothing of the line. After some minutes the varmint was seen sneaking out at the other end of the road, and making off into the Marole hills, but though it was some time before the hounds got on to his line again he did not make the most of the advantage he had gained. He ran for about a mile with hounds coursing him to view, skirting Marole village over the road which leads up into the country, and in a few yards was run into, lying up in a cactus hedge. If only the varmint had taken advantage of the start allowed him after the check on the Marole road, instead of lying up as he did till his pursuers were close upon him, we might have had some chance of a good run; he had no spirit, however, and only stood up for about ten minutes from first to last. One rider was seen to take what looked like a nasty toss. His pony tripped up in a cart rut, and horse and rider were thrown heavily, fortunately without damage to either.

JORROCKS.

THE FAMINE TRUST.

IT is encouraging to learn that the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust is already growing. H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur has offered the sum of three lakhs to be added to it and H. E. the Viceroy announced at the recent Memorial Meeting in the Town Hall that H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur proposes to supplement his original donation by a further gift of four lakhs as a token of his respect and admiration for Her Majesty the late Queen Empress. It will be remembered that the Trust was initiated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur who endowed it with Government Promissory Notes for sixteen lakhs. The object of the Trust is to create a permanent reserve Fund, the income from which will be applicable in charitably relieving persons suffering from famine. It is to be administered by a Board of Management consisting of the following thirteen members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Finance and Commerce Department, and Department of Revenue and Agriculture, H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Raja Bun Behary Kapur of Burdwan, Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister of the Jaora State, Rai Hari Ram Goanka, Hony Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Irwin, I. C. S., the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C. S. I., Member of Board of Revenue, N. W. P. and Oudh, Sir And

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

General Smith Dorrien has occupied Amsterdam.

Continuous fighting was going on at Philipstown on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Boers are now in full retreat westwards and General Plumer with his Colonials is pursuing them.

It is rumoured at Lorenzo Marques that General French has made a big capture.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs from DeAar that De Wet crossed the railway on the 15th, closely followed by General Plumer. He adds: We captured twenty waggons, a good many with ammunition, one maxim gun, twenty prisoners and over 100 horses.

The troops are still in close pursuit.

BOER BRUTALITY.

The Boer Commandoes which occupied Calvinia have been guilty of great cruelty, having flogged and afterwards shot loyal blacks and also flogged an Assistant Magistrate.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

DEADLOCK AT PEKING

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that there is a deadlock at Peking owing to the diversity of opinion which exists between the Ministers and the Military, the latter urging a forward movement.

CHINESE ATTACK ON RUSSIANS.

The Chinese have attacked the Russians near Shanhaikwan, killing 44 of them.

THE PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN.

The natives at Capetown are restive owing to the plague and a deputation representing 5,000 has informed the authorities they declined to work and wished to return to their homes.

The authorities have refused permission. The work at the Docks is crippled in consequence.

STRIKE AT CAPETOWN.

One thousand dockers have struck work at Capetown in connection with the plague scare.

THE REPORTED PLAGUE AT PLYMOUTH.

The statement that there was a case of plague on board the P. and O. Steamer Egypt at Plymouth is incorrect.

The precautions taken were merely on account of a death on board while in Bombay, and there have been no cases since.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HEALTH.

The statement made in the Press regarding the Duke of York's illness yesterday is incorrect. He only remains indoors to avoid the extreme cold.

A WAR OF TARRIFS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

America imposes countervailing duties on bounty-fed Russian and Belgian sugars and Russia is retaliating by raising the tariff on certain American imports.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.s steamer Egypt arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here, homewards, yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	83 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

MILITARY NEWS.

The clips invented in India for the Lee-Enfield rifles have been sent home for examination by the Committee on Equipment now sitting at the War Office.

The new regiment, the 48th Jat Pioneers, will not be linked with any other battalion. The 49th Garhwalis will be linked with the 9th Gurkhas and the 39th Garhwalis.

Major-General E. L. Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, has been appointed to a command in South Africa. General Elliot leaves for the Cape together with General Sir. Bindon Blood from Calcutta on the 20th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief's musketry prizes could not be awarded at Meerut in December as the result of the Poona Rifle Meeting had then to be awaited. That meeting has, however, fallen through, owing to an insufficient number of competitors, and the prizes mentioned above have now been awarded as follows: British Army: 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Native Army: 2-2nd Gurkhas. The Gold Medal for the competitor in native teams making the highest score in the match goes to Lance-Havildar Man Singh Borah, 2-2nd Gurkhas. It may be mentioned that the Royal Scots team travelled all the way from Poona to Meerut in order to compete.

Lieutenant Eckford, 4th Bengal Lancers, is about to be transferred to the 2nd Central India Horse.

The following officers are permitted to return to India:—Lieutenant-Colonels Hadow, Commandant, 15th Sikhs, Deane, Commandant, 2nd Madras Lancers Clotheir, Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry; Major Kerrick, 1st Madras Lancers; Captains Byers, Commissariat Department, Cox, 12th Madras Infantry, Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad; Lieutinant Newnham, Adjutant, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

The following remain at home on extended leave: Lieutenant-Colonel Wray, Political Agent, Cutch, for six months; Captain Peacock, Political Agent, Mewar, for three months; Lieutenant Heale, 7th Bombay Pioneers, for two months, Lieutenant White, 16th Bombay Infantry, for four months.

The second plate in the excellent series of types of the Indian Army will be issued with the "Army and Navy Gazette" (3, York St., London, W.C.) and will depict the remaining forces of Bengal, including types of Lancers, and Sepoys, Subadars and Naicks of Infantry regiments, the previous plate and this one forming a pair which we should think every person interested in the Indian forces would be proud to possess. We congratulate our contemporary on the artistic nature of the first plate, and can only say that if the remainder are up to the high standard reached by these, the series will indeed be of great interest and considerable value.

THE VICEROY ON EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Important suggestions for University reform were put forward by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of the speech he delivered to-day on the occasion of the Convocation of the Calcutta University of which he is the Chancellor.

These suggestions are ones which His Excellency is inclined to support, but regarding which his mind is still open. They include proposals that academic distinction should be required as a qualification for Fellowship of Indian as of Home Universities; that Fellows should retain their votes only so long as they are resident on the spot, and consequently able to take an active interest in the institutions; also that fresh life should be constantly infused by making Fellowships terminable after a period of years, the holders, however, to be eligible for re-appointment.

Lord Curzon further explained that he had abstained from filling more than a small proportion of vacancies which had occured amongst Fellows, since he became the Chancellor, owing to the unwieldy proportions of the body of Fellows which even now included some 180 members. He also referred to the general educational scheme which he had in view and regarding which he hoped to be able to take the Calcutta University more fully into his confidence next year.

The following is the pith of His Excellency's Convocation speech:—

Referring to his education policy he said:—"On both of the two occasions on which it has been my privilege to address you as your Chancellor, I have indicated my belief that changes are required in our system to enable both Government and the Universities to play their respective parts in the scheme of Indian education more efficiently than is now the case. I have led my hearers to hope that the Government of India had in view a more diligent discharge of its own responsibilities as well as a reconciliation, if possible, of the singularly heterogenous and conflicting shapes which education, as at present managed in this country, is allowed to assume. At the same time I indicated in my Convocation address of last year that I proposed to go slowly. Gentlemen, I have been compelled to go even more slowly than I anticipated—a result that has been due not so much to the complexities of the subject, though these are great, as it has been to other precautions. I had hoped to be able to meet you this winter and to discuss with you the outlines of a new plan, and I think that these hopes would have been realised had I not found my attention diverted and my time taken up by great and absorbing administrative questions such as those of Famine and Frontier Policy and many other calls which have not left time either to my colleagues or to myself to carry to completion the views we have formed of our responsibilities in respect of education—not that we have been idle. This is far from having been the case. Our education resolution of October 1899 was an indication of our desire to secure greater unity of local action and to see that the policy laid down by the Education Commission of 1882 was not evaded or ignored. I might specify other administrative acts and orders which have testified to a similar resolve. I merely refer to them now in order to say that deferred execution does not mean either disappointed hope or dropped intention, and that next year when I meet you for the fourth time at this annual celebration I hope to be able to take you more fully into my confidence than is possible on the present occasion."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MINES.

THE MINES' BILL AMENDED.

It is understood that important modifications have been agreed to in the Select Committee in the clauses relating to the regulation of the labour of women and children to which exception has been taken in the Mines' Bill.

The Bill as amended makes it incumbent on the Chief Inspector of Mines to call upon the mine owner to desist from permitting the entry of women and children into any particular working, where danger for them may be feared, but time is allowed for the owner to appeal against the order in cases where he considers it unnecessary.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., was thrown from his dogcart, yesterday, in Calcutta, owing to a collision with a Municipal cart. He now lies in a precarious condition at the National Bank, with the base of his skull fractured.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Holderness has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Bernard as Revenue Secretary at the India Office and Mr. Fuller goes to Simla as Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, in his place.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

A telegram from Noakhal is published in the "Bengalee," stating that Mr. Pennel, yesterday, delivered his judgement, which took five hours to read, in the Sensational Murder Case. One of the accused was sentenced to death, two to transportation and one was discharged.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Reily, was charged with perjury and suspended. Proceedings are also to be taken against six witnesses for the defence including two Head Constables.

The judgment also brings extraordinary charges against the Government of executive interference and refers to the proceedings in the Chupra case.

THE usual triennial programme of railway construction in India has been prepared. It will include several important projects, both by the State and Companies.

IT is probable that the East Coast Railway Volunteers will be formed into a second Battalion of the Madras Railway Volunteers, now that the two Railways have been united.

THE King found tiger-hunting exciting sport during his Indian tour in 1875-76, says a writer in "To-day." When he killed his first tiger in Nepaul his own elephant was attacked by the animal in question. The tiger leaped on to the elephant's haunch, and for a moment the movement sent the mahout and three other people on the elephant's back reeling backwards. The first to recover himself was the Prince of Wales, who instantly turned round and shot the tiger dead. It was a splendid specimen—between 9 and 10 ft. long; and the Prince followed this success by shooting five of the six other tigers which made up the bag that day.

I MAY mention, says "The Major," in "To-Day," that a black satin tie is not a mourning tie. A black mourning tie is of dull black silk, and the best ties are those of "mat" silk or silk crepe. The ordinary corded silk tie is not to be recommended, as the knot slips undone so easily when tied that the tie cannot be kept neatly in position. At one time it was not considered correct to wear a black velvet collar to one's overcoat when one was in mourning, but this idea has long since been abandoned. With regard to black gloves, I may point out that black suede are, for many reasons, to be preferred to black kid, and that the most expensive gloves are really the cheapest in the end. The so-called cheap black gloves are usually not black at all, but a rusty brown. With regard to black studs, jet has given place to gun metal.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

THE position of the tea industry, on which much of the prosperity of Calcutta depends, has been greatly in discussion here of late. That the industry is in a bad way all are agreed. To some extent the depression is the result of over-production; partly it is due to the extra two pence per pound recently added to the import duty on tea in England. Planters and agents are alike put to it to make both ends meet. Experts are divided in their opinion.

Some say "reduce production by letting a portion of your acreage go out of cultivation." Others advise fine plucking, though this means more labour and consequently greater working expenses. Others again pin their faith to opening new markets, and especially to creating a taste for tea among the natives of India. Nobody is very hopeful. And now, in the middle of the discussion, has come the intelligence that the Government of India are going to pass a measure materially increasing the compulsory minimum wage payable to garden-indentured coolies. Planters are wild with indignation; the Calcutta papers are flooded with protests, and everywhere the feeling aroused is very strong. The case for the increase appears to be somewhat as follows. The indentured cooly is tied to his work under a contract that makes his breaking it a criminal offence, therefore Government is bound to look after him. The present minimum rate of pay was fixed some thirty years ago and has never since been altered. Meanwhile the price of food has risen, and wages in Chota Nagpur, where the bulk of the coolies come from, have also risen. Further than this, the cooly does not go willingly to Assam. The planter has to pay nearly a hundred and fifty rupees for each man imported, though his actual travelling expenses from his home to the tea districts is only about thirty rupees. It is alleged that were the wage raised, this extra Rs. 120, the difference between the actual cost of importation and what is now paid, some at least of it would be saved in the long run. Spread over the four years for which an indentured cooly's contract extends this sum amounts to Rs.2-8 per mensem, whereas the present Government proposal is only to raise the wage by eight annas—the original idea of raising it by a rupee having been abandoned in the Select Committee. The planters' answer is to deny the whole of these premises. He says the cooly is well-to-do in Assam; that prejudice and not insufficient pay is responsible for any difficulty that may exist in regard to getting him to emigrate from his home. That the additional eight annas per mensum per cooly, to an industry which employs hundreds of thousands of work-people will mean the difference between making a loss instead of a profit to a great number of estates. The matter comes up for debate early next month in the Viceroy's Council and a lively meeting is anticipated.

It may be interesting to notice that the Court mourning, which continues after general mourning for the Queen is at an end, is of the most restricted nature. It applies only to the Royal family and household, to Viceroys and Governors who represent the King and their households, and to the general public only on occasions when they are invited to meet a royal personage or representative of the King. A London daily, which is always well informed on such subjects, states also that deep mourning has quite gone out of fashion. Even Queen Alexandra herself wore very little, if any, crape when her eldest son the Duke of Clarence died. Her daughters from the very first wore the simplest coats and skirts of black serge or cloth. At the time of the death of the late Princess Mary Duchess of Teck, her little grandchildren, the children of the Duke and Duchess of York, wore white with black sashes.

Votaries in the cause of science are as eager to offer themselves in India as in Europe. The last number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" records two cases where patients are suffering from malarial fever with which they have succeeded in inoculating themselves by means of infected mosquitoes. One of them is Captain Fearnside, I.M.S., of Rajahmundry. The other is not mentioned by name, but is described by Major Buchanan, I.M.S., as having been infected by some anopheles which were "fed on the blood of a man suffering from ague" and then allowed to bite healthy individuals. Further particulars are promised of both experiments.

ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

As we stated the other day it has been decided, as an experimental measure, to supply the Presidency Post Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Rangoon Post Office, and the Simla Post Office, during the season, with a small stock of British penny postage stamps for sale to the public. It is believed that certain classes of the European community will find it a convenience to be able to purchase British postage stamps from post offices in this country for the purpose of prepaying replies from the United Kingdom, and these stamps will also be found useful by the purchasers of British Postal orders for the purpose of making up broken accounts. The rule as to this is that British postage stamps up to the value of five pence (but not including a fraction of a penny) may be affixed to a British Postal Order to make up a broken sum. For example, the sum of 7s. 11d. may be remitted in this way by affixing five penny postage stamps to a British Postal Order for 7s. 6d.

These penny postage stamps will be sold for one anna each; and should the results of the experiment show that there is a real demand for them in this country, measures will be taken to procure regular supplies for sale at all the important offices in India. The advantages are so palpable, one can only wonder the arrangement was not made long ago.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

ITS STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

A ST. PETERSBURG Correspondent writes:—Although the Russian Press has already devoted a great deal of attention to the strategic importance of the projected Bagdad Railway, the fact that the prospects of the German Syndicate have assumed recently a more favourable aspect has moved the "Novoe Vremya" to publish a leading article by a well-known military critic with special reference to the strategic possibilities of the projected railway. At the present time Turkey maintains in Asia Minor and Arabia four Army Corps of the Nizam, or regular troops, of which the one Army Corps in Arabia is out of the district affected by the Bagdad Railway. Of the remaining three Army Corps, comprising about 100,000 men, one the Fourth, is stationed in the district of Erzeroum, and would thus have to bear the first brunt of a Russian attack. The Sixth Army Corps has its base at Bagdad, and the Fifth has its head-quarters at Damascus, and portions of it are scattered about the whole of Syria. However, owing to the lack of means of transport hitherto, this army of nearly 100,000 men has not been especially formidable, and the northern coastline of the Anatolian Sea has not been properly defended, although the Russian forces, covered by the Black Sea Fleet, could easily have effected a landing in that region. To make matters worse the Sixth Army Corps, which has reached a very high stage of efficiency by reason of its continual encounters with the Kurds and Bedouins has been as good as cut off from the Fourth Army Corps by the Syrian Desert in the west and by the hill ranges in the north. This state of affairs was in Russia's favour. But, the construction of the Bagdad Railway, the connection of Angora with Konieh by rail, and the branch line from Kangal to Erzeroum will all combine to change completely the position, for when these railways are in working order the Turkish troops serving in Asia will be able to be concentrated quickly at any point which is in danger, and this fact has been made quite clear to Turkey. The "Novoe Vremya" says:—"The military importance of the Bagdad Railway has not escaped the notice of the undertakers of that gigantic enterprise. No little eloquence has been used on the Bosphorus in order to make clear to the Turkish Government the blessings which it can expect from the Bagdad Railway. The desire of being strong as against a neighbour, even when he is of the most peaceful disposition, is only natural, and Turkey is not to be upbraided for having swallowed the bait thus presented by the Germans. But Russia must bear in mind, that its strategical weakening on its Asiatic frontier is bound up with a political weakening in Constantinople, and this in spite of all the blandishments which the Porte showers upon Russia." The "Novoe Vremya" does not allude to the fact that Russian engineers have been engaged for some time in making surveys for projected Russian railways in North-Western Persia with a view to constructing a railway from Erivan, in Trans-Caucasia, to the Turkish frontier, and thence to Diarbekr, in Mesopotamia, as a set-off to the projected Bagdad Railway.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

THE concluding day of the Bombay Race meeting took place on Saturday, when the attendance at Mahaluxmi was very large. The fields were good and owing to the excellent work of Mr. Cursetji Dhunjeeshaw, the handicapper, many of the finishes were most exciting. The programme started with the International Stakes, which was secured by Not Yet, whose previous running had not upheld her reputation. Veera, an improving pony, was second, and is likely to score her first win before long. A most exciting contest ensued for the Final Plate between Brigand, Jehangir, and Special. Jehangir was first round the bend, with Special last, but ere the stand was reached the horses were abreast, Brigand getting home by the shortest of heads. Special was going fastest at the finish, and if he could have got through earlier he would certainly have won. Victory repeated her win of Wednesday in the Melton Stakes, beating a field of ten, in which ran Starling, which was greatly fancied, and certainly looked in fine condition. Notwithstanding his impost was 10st. 4 lbs., Security was sent down to the post for the Byculla Club Cup, for which Cherry was favourite. Tubal Cain, who was reported to have done an excellent trial, was also supported, and Ailie was well backed for a place. Security led from the start until within a few yards of the post, when Cherry got his head in front and won. The Aga Khan stable has been out of form throughout the meeting; but Evensong, a good animal, but who seldom runs well at Bombay, won the Turf Club Cup over one and a-half miles. The merits and gameness of Brigand were further illustrated by the way he secured the Small Pony Handicap two hours after winning the Final Plate. Achilles might have won if Hoyte had pushed his mount earlier, but he apparently thought he had the issue safe, and was beaten by a head. Governor, as usual, was prominent for four furlongs, but died away, and surely it is time a little less weight was allotted Mr. Fischer's pony. The Kour Saheb of Patiala was cheered as he led his plucky little pony back to the enclosure, this being his fourth victory at the meeting. Beadsman was pulled out for the Auction Stakes, and a great amount of money was betted on his chance, which was esteemed a point better than Orion. The latter was never in the race, which Beadsman won handsomely. It is worthy of note that Robinson rode six out of seven winners, his finishes on Brigand and Cherry being superb efforts of horsemanship.

The Stewards are to be congratulated on the great success of the meeting, which is a distinct advance on previous years, both in point of numbers and the class of horse attracted. Major Broome was judge, and on occasions his duties were by no means light, but most accurately discharged, while Mr. Cursetji's handicapping gave general satisfaction.

The International Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Not Yet, 8st 2lbs .....Robinson 1
Messrs G K & D D's Veera, 7st 8lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr Nazer Beg's Investment, 7st 0lbs .....Elliot 3
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's Ocean, 9st.....Southall 0
Mr Milward and Aga S. Shah's Rebecca, 8st 10lbs .....Hoyte 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Not Yet and Rebecca, 3 to 1 Ocean, 6 to 1 Veera and Investment.

Investment led with Veera, Not Yet and Rebecca being a couple of lengths behind. Three furlongs from home Veera took command, and Not Yet improved her position. The latter came away at the turn and won by one and a-half lengths; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. 34 3-5 secs.

The Final Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs 200, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr K R S's Brigand, 9st 11lb .....Robinson 1
Mr S C P's Special, 7st 3lbs.....Noormahomed 2
Mr S A Wahed's Jehangir, 7st 9lbs.....Omarkhan 3
Sir Anandji Nanji's President, 9st 12lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's Sweet Vernal, 9st 5 lbs, ...Nama 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Plebeian, 8st .....Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Brigand, 2 to 1 Sweet Vernal, 4 to 1 President, 10 to 1 the others.

President and Jehangir showed the way, followed by Sweet Vernal and Brigand, with Plebeian on the outside and Special last. Jehangir came round the bend half-a-length in front of Sweet Vernal, but the latter dropped back and Brigand challenged Jehangir in the straight. Special, who was last, found it difficult to find an opening, but he was only half-a-length behind at the second enclosure, a desperate race resulting in a head separating Brigand, Jehangir and Special. Time—1 min 22 3-5 secs.

The Melton Stakes.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1900, and which are the property of or which have been brought from, the Importers. 13-3 to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandji Nanji's Victory, 8st 7lbs. .....C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr J P's Jessoor, 8st 7lbs. .....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's Starling, 8st 7lbs, Southall 3
Mr Jackson's Courier, 8st 7lbs, ...Ramshaw 0
Mr Taher Mahomed Haji Osman's Silver Jubilee, 8st 7lbs. .....Soda 0
Mr B's Budhoo, 8st 4lbs.....Williams 0
Mr Jackson's Melton, 8st 11b, ...Ramshaw 0
Mr Hajee Suleman Hajee Sheriff's Muznoon, 7st 9lbs, ...Saleh 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's Kamil, 7st 6lbs, ...Kamad 0
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's Saood, 7st 3lbs ..... Hoyte 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against, Victory, 5 to 2 against Starling, 4 to 1 Jessoor, 8 to 1 Courier, 10 to the others.

Courier, attended by Jessoor and Budhoo, led from Silver Jubilee and Starling, who was badly left at the start. Victory came to the front nearing the bend, where Robinson was busy on Starling. He could never make any impression on the advantage held by Victory who won by one length; three-quarters of a length dividing second and third; Budhoo was fourth. Time—1 min 10 1-5 secs.

The Byculla Club Cup. Rs. 5,500 from the fund, and a Cup value £50 sterling presented by the Members of the Byculla Club; second receives Rs. 800, and the third Rs. 400 out of the stakes. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr K R S's Cherry, 9st 11lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr J B's Security, 10st 4lbs .....Ramshaw 2
Mr Milward & Aga S Shah's Ailie, 7st 8lbs...Hoyte 3
Mr K R S's Vigorous, 8st 10lbs .....Southall 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's Tubal Cain II, 9st 6lbs .....Greenhalgh 0
Mr Hyde's Kelso, 8st 2lbs .....Nama 0
Mr A Sattar's Enfil, 8st 10lbs.....Gooloo 0
Messrs G K & D D's Messmate, 8st 10lbs.. Heeroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Cherry and Tubal Cain II, 3 to 1 Security, 4 to 1 Ailie, 10 to 1 the others.

Enfil showed the way, followed by Security and Ailie, with Cherry and Vigorous just a head of Tubal Cain. At the five furlongs Vigorous made the pace a bit faster, but Security came on full of running. At the bend Cherry drew up and a fine race home ensued, the latter gaining the victory by a short head, Ailie three-quarters of a length behind was third and Vigorous fourth. Time—2min. 12 secs.

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab and C B Horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's Evensong, 10st 7lbs.....Robinson 1
Messrs Issaverden & Baldock's Chand, 8st 4lbs, ...Ramshaw 2
Mr Rienzi's Regal, 7st 8lbs .....Hoyte 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Mameluke, 7st 10lbs .....Heeroo 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Daisy Belle, 8st 7lbs ...Southall 0
Colonel Grant's Prime, 8st 0lbs.....Omerkhan 0
Captain Moore's Menelaus, 8st.....Native 0
Mr A. M. Amir's Hyderi, 7st 12lbs ..Noormahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Evensong, 3 to 1 Chand, 5 to 1 Daisy Belle and Prime, 6 to 1 Regal, 10 to 1 the rest.

Hyderi showed the way to Mameluke, who was pulling Heeroo out of the saddle, Regal and Chand. Half-way round the course, Menelaus took the lead, but he was passed by every horse before reaching the half-mile post. Here Evensong drew closer to the leaders, among whom Chand, Regal and Mameluke were going well. The former drew clear in the homeward stretch, but he was caught by Evensong, who won with plenty in hand by a neck; a length divided Chand and Regal. Closeup Mameluke was fourth, Daisy Belle fifth, and Hyderi sixth. Time—2 min. 52 secs.

The Small Pony Handicap.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr K R S's Brigand, 9st 7lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr Hyde and Captain Purvis' Achilles, 7st 13lbs.....Hoyte 2
Mr A W P's Feeroze, 7st 5lbs.....Gooloo 3
Mr D M's Buktawar, 7st 4lbs.....Saleh 4
Mr Fischer's Governor, 8st 5lbs.....Penton 0
Mr S A Wahed's Advance, 8st 1lb .....Southall 0
Mr S C P's Pasaia II, 7st 4lbs.....Kamad 0
Mr S C P's Flashlight, 7st.....Noormahomed 0
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's Ruby, 6st 12lbs....Heeroo 0

Betting: Evens Achilles, 2 to 1 against Brigand, 4 to 1 Advance and Governor, 10 to 1 the others.

Feeroze made the pace from Buktawar and Governor, with Achilles and Ruby and Brigand behind. At the three-furlong post Governor was leading, Achilles and Brigand improving their positions. At the distance Governor was beaten, and Achilles, heading Feeroze, looked all over the winner, when he was caught and beaten in the last few strides by Brigand, who won by a head; one length between second and third; Buktawar fourth, and Governor fifth. Time—1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

The Auction Stakes.—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Horses. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. 3lbs., added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that price. Allowance—Maiden, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's Beadsman (Rs 1,200), 8st 5lbs, ...Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's Roy (Rs 1,100), 8st 2lbs, ...C B Mahomed 2
Mr S C P's Orion (Rs 1,500), 9st, ...Ramshaw 3
Mr A Sattar's Redoubt (Rs. 1,500), 9st. .....Southall 0
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's Harkaway (Rs 1,500), 9st.....Robertson 0
Mr James Hamilton's Churchlight (Rs. 100), 6st. .....Kamad 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Beadsman 2 to 1 Orian, 6 to 1 Roy and Redoubt, 12 to 1 Churchlight.

Beadsman led from Roy, Churchlight and Orion being prominent among the others. Beadsman came on by himself and won hard held by one length from Roy, who headed Orion by one and a-half lengths. Churchlight was fourth, Redoubt fifth and Harkaway last. Time—1 min. 15 secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander C. J. C. Kendall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 13th instant, with the following troops on board:—Captain and Mrs. C. O. Halliday, one British non-commissioned officer, 3 native officers, 138 men and 17 followers of the No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Balderston and 52 men (including 38 invalids) 1 follower, Oxford Light Infantry, 3 Agents, and clerks, 2 women, 8 children, and 5 followers, Commissariat Department; 8 men Bombay Infantry; 2 insanes and 7 attendants, West York Regiment, one Assistant Surgeon and 2 followers, Medical Department. On arrival they were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached, the British to the Colaba Depot, and the Natives to the 21st Bombay Infantry, pending despatch to their distination. No. 3 Company will proceed to Kirkee in a troop-train. The party of the Oxford Light Infantry proceeded to the British Infantry Barracks at Colaba. During the voyage she had a fine passage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	5	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	32	19	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	83	36	79
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	26	16	29
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	34	82
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	5	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	4	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	27
Total	193	136	314
Same date last year	105	85	372

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	5	13
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	15	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	55	28	73
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	23	39
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	23	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	37
Total	139	117	311
Total plague deaths to date	84,936	70,269	
Same date last year	139	119	392

WHAT THE KING CAN DO.

How much the King can do to serve England if only he has the will and the grit to do it few recognise, says "To-Day." It is commonly assumed that in these days the King rules but does not govern, that he is a mere figurehead, useful for ceremonial purposes, as the symbol of empire, and no more. And in a sense this is true. Any open claim by the Sovereign to control or override the decisions of Parliament would shake, and if persisted in upset, the Throne. None the less, the King can do much. We are suffering as a nation from the lack of leadership. Some of the members of the Government are able men, but there is no one guiding hand. The Prime Minister is old and weary, the Leader of the House of Commons is a statesman of the dilettante order, the War Minister is the victim of a vicious routine. The head of each Department goes his own way, and it is not the right way. We see the consequences in the condition of the Army, and in a lesser degree of the Fleet. We have had an army of 200,000 men in South Africa for over a year, and the enemy, that cannot number more than 15,000 men, moves about at will in one colony and threatens another. It is not too much to say that but for the help of our Colonies we could not have held our own against the Boers. And so with the Fleet; ships that ought to have been in commission months ago are still upon the stocks, and our most powerful squadrons, instead of being at war strength, would fight, if suddenly called upon, at great disadvantage. In these matters, and in others of hardly less importance, the King might be of immense service to the nation? Let him show the interest in the Fleet that his nephew of Germany so constantly displays, and in six months it would be infinitely better prepared for the work it may be called upon to do than it is to-day. And as with the Fleet, so in a lesser degree with the Army. At least, the King could do something to bring brains to the front.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

A ODESSA correspondent writes:—The keen desire to promote the development of Persia is not confined to the Imperial authorities in St. Petersburg, for the Russian Steamship Company has announced its intention to establish communication with Persia by means of a line of steamers sailing between Odessa and the Persian Gulf. This projected service will be begun in about a fortnight, and the steamers will call at various intermediate ports. The steamer "Korniloff" will make the first voyage, for which the necessary preparations have already been made. The Odessa Press says that this new steamship line is needed in order to develop Russia's trade with Southern Persia. The outside world will see in this step an attempt on Russia's part to plant a firm foot in one of the ports on the Persian Gulf, and thereby in time to repeat the process by which the Caspian Sea has passed completely under Russian control.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 1.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT MOURNING.

FOR once I must confess I think the ways of American journalism are better than those of London, or even Bombay journalism. Information, concerning the sorrow here and its manifestations the preparations for the funeral, the goings-out and the comings-in of the new King are telegraphed to New York in great fullness. To-day's and to-morrow's proceedings are being reported and sketched for American Sunday journalism by staffs of writers and artists sent across the Atlantic for this purpose only. All the Atlantic Cable Companies—there must be nearly a dozen of them—have been warned that each of the Sunday journals will have four pages—twenty-eight columns—telegraphed on Saturday. I am envious of this kind of journalism. Only in some such way it is possible to do justice to the incidents and emotions of the week. It would be easier for me to compile ten columns concerning what has been going on than to condense it into two. Later I will give some details. Here I record impressions.

The first time, as chief cartoonist of "Punch," Mr. Linley Sambourne has been put upon his mettle; he has justified his appointment. His double-page cartoon, "Requiescat!" contains the story of what is felt concerning the Queen in a well-conceived and well-drawn picture. The nations which make Great and Greater Britain are grouped outside the temple of Reconciliation in mournful attitudes. India's abandon of grief is represented by an Indian woman, in the forefront of the sketch, lying prone in her sorrow. The characteristics of the respective figures are well-illustrated, and the cartoon, simple though it be, constitutes one of the most interesting souvenirs of this painful period. The telegraphic communication joining all parts of the Empire has brought the subjects of the Queen simultaneously in tears. Never before has a monarch passed away with so many or such sincere evidences of deeply-felt grief. There is one drawback in this pictorial representation: the other nations of the world are not pourtrayed. And yet their mourning—the German people are a conspicuous and solitary instance to the contrary—has been seconded only by the Queen's own subjects. This is particularly the tone of the United States,—the Americans remember that the Queen put her Court into mourning for President Garfield and wrote a kind, womanly letter to Mrs. Garfield. As an example of the feeling called forth in America, I am permitted to quote from a letter received by a business house in London from their friends in Philadelphia. The senior of the leading firm in the Quaker City, writing the day before the Queen's death, finished his letter in these terms:—

"We, in common with all citizens of all our States, are deep in distress about your noble Queen. Our whole country feels that it is not you alone who lose a really good woman: we shall feel the loss too. She is greatly admired by all the best people here. We consider that there is no Ruler in Europe to compare with her. I think she can never be replaced. In spite of the present bad outlook, I hope she may really and live many years yet."

What has happened in America

with the depth and grandeur of those pure domestic feelings and virtues of which we sometimes think too little, but which, in such moments as these, we acknowledge to be 'the very life-blood of families and nations.'" At St. Paul's Cathedral, where literally speaking thousands were unable to gain admittance, the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked :—"She was ready at all times—she made herself ready—to say what in her judgment was best to be done at every emergency as it came up, and she gave her advice freely to her Ministers ; she argued questions with them in consequence of her knowledge and desire for her people's good. She wished her people to be a free people. . . . Statesmen have often expressed their astonishment at the strange instinct by which the Queen almost invariably knew just what the great body of her people would feel : but it was the instinct of loving sympathy which gave her that most remarkable power . . . God be blessed for the great blessing. He has thus bestowed."

Preaching at the Metropolitan Cathedral in the afternoon, Canon Scott Holland, who is no servile courtier, reminded the vast congregation that to realize what the Queen had accomplished it was only necessary to think for a moment to what an abyss of contempt the Crown of England had sunk when she undertook its responsibilities. From that first hour at Kensington, when hurried from her bed to receive the awful charge, to her last conscious hour, a week ago, she never for a moment flinched from the plain duty to which, as a child, she pledged herself—body, soul, and spirit. And in the long years which had intervened she had made of the Throne, which was then tottering to its fall in ignominy and scorn, the most powerful of all permanent institutions—the soul of a great Empire." At Westminister Abbey, Dean Bradley, preaching at morning service, took for his text "Well done, Thou good and faithful servant," and said :—

"Without overstepping for a moment the limitations of a Constitutional Sovereign, the influence of Queen Victoria had often softened and allayed international bitterness that might have endangered the peace of a large portion of the civilised world. May her memory and example do their work in the lives and reigns of her son and successor and of the sovereigns who would in due course succeed him in many generations yet to come."

In the evening the Abbey pulpit was occupied by Canon Duckworth, who, as he pointed out, filled at one time a position which enabled him to have a a very close view of Queen Victoria's rare character. One of the two phases of that character which struck him most was what John Bright noted, namely, her absolute truthfulness. Her other most remarkable trait in the judgment of Canon Duckworth was her power of sympathy. Of this engaging quality an interesting illustration was afforded by the Vicar of Windsor in the sermon preached by him before the Mayor and Corporation of the Royal Borough.

"Tell her how much I feel for her." Those, said the revd. gentleman, were the last words that the Queen spoke to me upon earth as she asked me to make inquiries about the poor widow of a trooper of the Life Guards who had died on his way home from South Africa.

In the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, said :—

"There is no necessity for any text to-day, for there is one thought uppermost in our minds—one subject only upon which we can bring ourselves to meditate. To-day a world-wide sorrow faces us in the death of our beloved Queen, who was married, almost on the very spot on which I am now standing, to the Prince Consort just sixty-one years ago. The Queen represented the progress and enlightenment of a beneficent reign, and what was noblest and best in the human character."

In Dublin, the Archbishop preaching at the Chapel Royal said :—

"We had come to look upon the Queen as so bound up with the whole machinery of Government that we hardly realised that one day another would take her place. But we have been suddenly awakened from our dream and now mourn the loss of the most widely and deeply loved Sovereign that ever filled the Throne of England."

Among the Nonconformists, Dr. Parker remarked to his audience at the City Temple :—

"A great, good, and never-to-be-forgotten Queen has just passed away, like the setting of the sun, Sun to rise again ; and so would it be with this sun-setting of what we call the dream and drama of life."

Dr. Guinness Rogers said :—

"The charm of the Queen was said to be unique. She won the hearts of her own people, and since she has been called to her rest there is abundant evidence that she conquered the heart of the world also."

Dr. Horton referred to the Queen's immense capacity for work and said :—

"She had practically known no holidays, but for sixty-four years had toiled with all her abilities to discharge the functions which God had called her to fulfil."

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, a letter was read from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, in which he remarked :—

"There has been on the Throne a Queen against whose fair repute no word could be uttered, whose character disarmed the calumniator."

Father Bernard Vaughan said :—

"Never could they thank God enough for having sent them for so many years the services and example of such a Queen."

The Jewish Communities held their services, of course, last Saturday. The Rev. F. J. Stern, preaching in the East End of London, took the striking text :—

"There was not one house where there was not one dead, remarking that every subject of the Queen was a sorrowful mourner at her demise, so real was the bond of love between the people and their august Sovereign."

Rabbi M. Alder said :—

"Her memory would be cherished in love and admiration as a God-given example of moral excellence to all mankind."

It is a curious fact that among all the preachers on the one subject no two selected the same text.

THE LYING IN STATE AT OSBORNE.

There was one special feature about the lying in State at Osborne. Only a part of the Dining Room was used, the rest being shut off with deep crimson drapery. There was an abundance of flowers : the national colours were represented in the wreaths sent by three of the Princesses. The scene was as though not a great monarch were lying in State, but as if the beloved head of a family were resting in the sacredness of home. The special point was that there was no gloom. The four tall grenadiers alone with bowed heads and reversed arms were the only outward sign of the Nation's grief. The dismond Crown and Sceptre of the late Queen were placed on the coffin.

The inscription on the coffin was in Latin—why Latin it is not easy to understand. Translated it reads thus:—

"Here lies the body of
the Most Serene, Most Powerful
and Most Excellent
Sovereign
VICTORIA,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD QUEEN OF BRITAIN,
DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,
AND EMPRESS OF INDIA,
WHO DIED ON THE XXII JANUARY,
A. D. 1901,
IN THE 82ND YEAR OF HER AGE,
AND THE 64TH YEAR OF HER REIGN."

THE OUTWARD SIGNS OF SORROW.

Scarcely a day had passed after the Queen's death became known before the streets of London were draped in black. Then came the King's wish that purple, rather than black, should be used. This request has been complied with as far as possible, although it created some consternation, owing to the scarcity of purple material available. All the decorations, whether East or West, in London are in excellent taste. There are crowns and laurel wreaths. The florists' windows have been crowded with men, women, and children, all wishful to see the wondrous trophies exhibited within, destined to bear witness to the devotion of the subjects of Queen Victoria. It is estimated that the value of the wreaths sent will exceed £50,000. To-morrow will be observed as a general holiday, not, indeed, in the spirit of a Bank holiday, but as a token of respect to Her Majesty. The Banks and all business houses will be closed ; the public-houses, too, for several hours at least. The restaurants and tea shops will open in the afternoon, in consideration for the enormous crowds who, otherwise, would be unable to get anything to eat. All the evening newspapers have decided not to publish. In every way the people of London are, apart from the expressed desire of the King, preparing to show to the uttermost their respect for their late Sovereign.

The National mourning has had a remarkable effect on the trade of St. Etienne in France, whence comes so much of the ribbon used in England. No less than £200,000 worth of orders reached the town from England on the two days following the Queen's demise. An enormous quantity of black ribbon is being sent off daily to London, the demand being so great that all the coloured ribbon in stock has been dyed black by the quickest possible process. A large order has been given for silver-edged black ribbon fer use at the State funeral, and the St. Etienne manufacturers are now looking forward to a busy period, not only in connection with the present mourning, but also with orders for the crowning ceremony of King Edward VII.

TO-DAY : FROM OSBORNE TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

"Queen's weather" still favours the Queen. In her death as in her life the elements are kindly. To-day we are favoured with perfect weather for the time of year : a keen frost, an almost cloudless sky just little haze in the atmosphere to throw an air of mystery over land and sea, giving an added wonder to the beauty of tree and glade, and also, in a special manner, to the wondrous lane of warships through which, herself all unknowing, the Great Queen has commenced the last journey she will make on earth. Judging from the brief telegrams which alone have reached London as I write, the scene from Osborne to Cowes, from Cowes to Portsmouth Harbour, has been, as a spectacle, almost beyond power of description, while the inner meaning and thought of all that is passing holds everyone in awe. The experience alike of those who are gazing at the unique and wondrous scene, their ears straining for the minute guns, which alone break the stillness, and we, in London, in Scotland, in Bombay, everywhere in the British Dominions, who, in heart, are paying our last affectionate respects to the departed Majesty—such experience will not easily be effaced from our memory. To the multitudes who are looking on with mournful interest must be added a cloud of witnesses, tens of millions strong, who with mental alertness and deepest interest are slowly wending their weary way with the honoured remains of the Great and Good Queeen ! If one may so put it, the Queen's last communication with her lieges throughout the world is as auspicious as, taking it on the whole, has been her reign over them, their fathers, and their fathers before them.

TO-MORROW : FROM PORTSMOUTH TO WINDSOR.

What is proposed in respect of to-morrow's procession in London may be gathered from the fact that the procession itself will be nearly two miles long. The head will be well on its way towards Paddington before the rear has left Victoria. Every arm in the Naval and Military services will be represented by corps of one hundred men and yet there will be required, and will be provided, nearly 33,000 men to line the route. The following summary will show at what point the representatives of the Indian services will appear :—

An Officer of the Headquarters Staff.
Bands of the Household Cavalry.
Volunteers. Colonial Corps. Honourable Artillery Company.
Yeomanry. Militia. Army Detachment.
Representatives of the Indian Army.
Infantry. Engineers. Cavalry.
Foot Guards. Artillery. Horse Guards.
The Royal Naval Detachment.
The Military Attaches to the Foreign Embassies.
The Headquarters Staff of the Army and Field-Marshals.
Bands : Royal Marine Light Infantry, Guards, Engineers, and Artillery.

The list of Officers selected by the India Office to represent the India services in the funeral procession is as follows :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel A. R. Martin, Deputy Adjutant General in India ; Lieutenant-Colonels H. N. MacRae, C. B., 5th Bengal Infantry ; E. S. Hastings, D. S. O., 32nd Bengal Infantry ; C. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers ; Major H. B. Borradaile, D. S. O., 32nd Bengal Infantry ; Captains R. F. R. Formby, 3rd Madras Lancers ; C. J. Melliss, V. C., 9th Bombay Infantry ; B. Trydell, 10th Madras Infantry ; F. G. H. Daviss, Guides Cavalry ; W. R. Brakspear, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas ; W. C. Black, 12th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant C. L. S. Seton-Browne, D. S. O., 1st Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant G. A. R. Watts, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Colonel C. R. Scott, C. B., R. A., Ordnance Consulting Officer for India.

ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heathcote, R. E.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Major G. F. Watts, I.S.C., A.C.G.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Jervis and Major H. G. Fink.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Captain F. Clifford, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, and late of Lumsden's Horse.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Lieutenant C. W. Shearm.

LATE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant C. R. Low, retired.

Behind the coffin the King, with the German Emperor and the Duke of Connaught, will ride as chief mourners. It is noteworthy that here in London, as in the Isle of Wight, the Queen Alexandra and the Princesses all take part in the procession. The weather indications are favourable, but there is a prospect of a sprinkling of snow. Let my last word on the funeral be in the lines which George Meredith published this morning :—

February 2.

"Her sacred body bear : the tenement
Of that strong soul now ranked with God's Elect.
Her heart upon her people's heart she spent ;
Hence is she Royalty's lodestar to direct.

The peace is hers, of whom all lands have praised
Majestic virtues ere her day unseen.
Aloft the name of Womanhood she raised,
And gave new readings to the title, Queen."

THE QUEEN'S FORECAST OF HER FUNERAL.

Not the least remarkable of the incidents of the Royal funeral is the manner in which all the arrangements now being carried out were planned by the Queen herself. She had the courage to look forward to this event. She it was who made it wholly a military and naval display. Her Majesty's interest in her own funeral descended to such details as that the three gun-carriages—Osborne to Cowes, Victoria to Paddington, Windsor to St. George's Chapel—should have rubber-tyred wheels ready in time. Then, again, it was by her express wish that the King did not appear on the balcony of St. James's Palace when the Proclamation was first read. Even now that she has gone, her Majesty's powerful personality is "writ large" upon the great proceedings now passing: in a more or less degree a like condition of things will long last.

THE QUEEN AND INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

During the dark days in India her Majesty was in constant communication with her Ministers, impressing upon them the necessity of sending more troops. Her correspondence with Lord Palmerston speaks for itself :—

"The Queen has to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Palmerston's letter of yesterday. She has long been of opinion that reinforcements waiting to go to India should not be delayed. The moment is certainly a very critical one, and the additional reinforcements now proposed will be much wanted. The Queen entirely agrees with Lord Palmerston to oblige the East India Company to keep permanently a larger portion of the Royal Army in India than heretofore. The Empire has nearly doubled itself within the last twenty years, and the Queen's troops have been kept on the old establishment. . . . The Queen hopes that the reinforcements will be sent out in their brigade formation, and not in detached regiments. Good commanding officers knowing their troops will be of the highest importance next to the troops themselves. The Queen must ask that the troops by whom we shall be diminished at home by transfer of so many regiments to the Company should forthwith be replaced by an increase of the establishment up to the number voted by Parliament and for which the estimates have been taken ; else we denude ourselves altogether to a degree dangerous to our own safety at home, and incapable of meeting a sudden emergency, which, as the present example shows, may come upon us at any moment. If we had not reduced in such a hurry this spring, we should now have all the troops we wanted."

Lord Palmerston wrote to the Queen as follows :—

"With regard to the arrangements in connection with the state of affairs in India, Viscount Palmerston can assure Your Majesty that the Government are taking, and will not fail to continue to take, every measure which may appear well adapted to the emergency, but measures are sometimes best calculated to succeed or which follow each other step by step."

The Queen was not satisfied. She was determined that her people should not suffer for the sins of her "Circumlocution Office." She continued her correspondence thus :—

"The Queen is anxious to impress in the most earnest manner upon her Government the necessity of its taking a comprehensive view of our military position at the present momentous crisis, instead of going on with our plan, living from hand to mouth and taking small isolated measures without reference to each other. . . . . The principle which the Queen thinks ought to be adopted is this : that the force which has been absorbed by the Indian demand be replaced to its full extent and in the same kind ; not whole battalions by a mere handful of recruits added to the remaining ones. This will not only cost the Government nothing—because the East India Company will pay the battalions transferred, and the money voted for them by Parliament will be applicable to the new ones—but it will be a considerable saving, as all the officers reduced from the war establishment and receiving half pay will thus be absorbed and no longer be a burden to the Exchequer. Keeping these new battalions on a low establishment, which will naturally be the case at first, the depots and the reserves should be raised in men, the Indian depots keeping at least two companies of one hundred men each."

Her Majesty then considered the two only exceptions that could be raised—one, that the men could not be got. She said, "Try, and you will see." Next, that the East India Company might demur : but the Queen assured her Ministers that henceforward they must have European regiments, and that they could not be allowed to raise troops for themselves. Her Majesty adds with one of her tender womanly touches :—

"The present moment of the Queen's army is a pitiable one. The Queen has just seen in the camp at Aldershot regiments which, after eighteen years foreign service in most trying climates, have come back to England to be sent out after seven months to the Crimea. Having passed through this destructive campaign, they have not been home for a year before they are to go to India for perhaps twenty years ! This is most cruel and unfair to the gallant men who devote their services to the country, and the Government is in duty and humanity bound to alleviate their position."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE STUARTS.

In more than one obituary notice it has been mentioned that Queen Victoria felt great satisfaction in reflecting that the blood of the Stuarts flowed in her veins. We know, however, upon impeachable authority, that for one at least of the Stuarts she had no great admiration. I refer to James II. Macaulay in his diary writes as follows under date March 9th, 1850 :—

"To dinner at the Palace. The Queen was most gracious to me. She talked much about my book (his "History"), and owned that she had nothing to say for her poor ancestor James II. 'Not your Majesty's ancestor" said I, 'your Majesty's predecessor.'" Macaulay adds :—I hope this was not an unconscious correction. I meant it as a compliment and she seemed to take it so.

It is a rather singular fact that the most sturdy of the Labour Member of Parliament—Mr. John Burns to wit—claims credit, unless I am misinformed, for the removal of Grinling Gibbon's metal statue of James II from its former site in a deserted corner of what used to be called the Privy Gardens to its present most conspicuous position in Whitehall. That Mr. Burns was actuated by a desire to honour James the Second's memory is, to say the least, improbable. Perhaps he is no great admirer of London statuary and wished that this specimen of it should be placed in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the Metropolis as a sort of "horrible example." By the way, people are puzzled to know of what metal the statue consists. The authorities differ. One says it is lead, another declares that it is copper, a third has it that it is bronze, and a fourth tells us it is made of brass ! With its present covering of London smoke and dirt the material might be anything. Macaulay by the way was not a infrequent visitor of Court, and everyone remembers the terrible scrape he once got into by incautiously dating from Windsor Castle his election address to the free and independent voters of Edinburg. His first appearance as the Queen's guest occurred soon after his return from India. In a letter to one of his sisters he thus describes his experiences :—"We all spoke in whispers ; and when dinner was over almost everybody went to cards or chess. I was presented ; knelt down ; kissed Her Majesty's hand ; had the honour of a conversation with her of about two minutes and assured her that India was hot and that I kept my health there."

IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGES.

When will Lord Salisbury resign ? This, rather than any notion as to whether the Prime Minister intends to give up his exalted post, is the form in which political speculation most readily clothes itself. The rumours as to the impending resignation become more and more definite, though it is not supposed that today's Cabinet Council will be concerned with this question. Matters have not got quite so far as that yet. But there is a widespread belief that he will not long remain in office. Lord Salisbury is, in reality, the "weary Titan" which Matthew Arnold imagined the British realm to be. He is tired of office. He had no wish to resume his Premiership after the General Election. However, the Queen wanted him ; she did not wish to lose a Minister in that position with whom her relations for long had been so cordial. This was enough for so high-minded a man, whose devotion to her Masjesty is one of his chief characteristics. An authority which may be trusted, says :—

"It was absolutely the Queen's personal influence which induced him to retain the Premiership on the formation of the present Government—an influence exercised in this case, there is reason to believe, by immediate personal appeal. His retention of the duties of the Foreign Office may have stood on a slightly different footing, but these have now been handed over to a successor, and the way is paved for a change."

Of course, with the ten thousand and one important matters requiring attention as an old reign is displaced by a new one, everyone would shrink from accentuating the difficulties of the situation by precipitating a political crisis : certainly Lord Salisbury would. So matters will go on as they are for a little while until, perhaps, the South African war is ended. That this much desired event may come about in the course of a very few months is believed in some quarters. South African difficulties once settled, it seems improbable that the present Government will much longer hold together, and great changes may soon be brought about. If the King, as monarch, holds the political and social views which he never concealed as heir-apparent—a great "if" I admit, but reasonable considering how long his Majesty has held these views—then the change will come within a year, and a very considerable change it will be.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA AS AUTHOR.

His Highness the Gaekwar figures prominently in the "Nineteenth Century Review" published to-day. Under the title of "My Ways and My Days in Europe and in India" His Highness gives us a most frank, ingenious, and pleasantly written account of the manner in which he discharges his duty as a ruler both at home and abroad. His Highness's conceptions of his high duties are such as his exalted friend, the lamented Queen, would have been glad to read. She would have found in them that her Mahratta Feudatory was a Prince like minded with herself. With that discerning power which she possessed she may, in the frequent audiences which the Maharaja Gaekwar was favoured with, have learned as much as His Highness has given to the world at large. Be all that as it may, the particulars here set forth show that the Gaekwar is no *roi faineant* but a ruler with a high and noble conception of what is expected from him. I suppose you will publish the article in full. Your readers will then be able to judge of it for themselves, and my *laches* in devoting so small a space to so interesting and unique a document may be forgiven. The obsequies of the Queen-Empress prevent my doing full justice to a record well written and highly honourable.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL CARRIED.

THE Bombay Legislative Council resumed its session on Saturday morning, when His Excellency the Governor presided.

THE MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Sir Charles Ollivant : Before we proceed with the third reading of the Municipalities' Bill I ask leave formally to move the adoption of the amendments which I have already intimated to the Council and which are now in print on the paper before you. The first is :—That throughout the Bill the words "His Majesty" be substituted for the words "Her Majesty" wherever they occur, and the second—That to sub-clause 2 (*b*) of clause 54 the following words be added :—"To or for destitute persons within the limits of the Municipal District." The third is to make provision for the immediate sale of articles liable to octroi duty and seized for non-payment of octroi duty, which are of a perishable nature, and the other is to give effect to the suggestions made by the Chief of Ichalkaranji in regard to the chapter on notified areas.

The President : I do not know whether any Hon. member desires to speak on any particular amendment ; whether it would be convenient that I should put them all formally, or whether I should put them separately.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale : With reference to the second amendment I beg to point out that we understood the other day that provision would be made for confining famine relief only to destitute persons ordinarily resident within the limits of municipalities. The wording of the amendment is wider than that. It provides for relief of destitute persons within the limits of the municipal district. Poor persons may crowd into a city and the responsibility for relieving them may, if the words stand as they are be thrown on the municipality. It is only a matter of ordinary experience that private charities in the city are generally more attractive than the provision that is made by relief works, and beggars often run away from relief works and get into towns in order to beg at will and subsist on private charity. If the responsibility is thrown on municipalities to provide for such persons I think it will be a serious matter for such bodies. I think the utmost the Legislature can do is to call upon municipalities to provide for their own poor.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji : I fully agree with the Hon. Mr. Gokhale that the burden thrown upon municipalities should be confined to providing for destitute persons who live in the town.

Sir Chas Ollivant : With reference to these observations I can only say that the words as they appear in print are precisely the words I read out to the Council on the second reading. The fear was that if the clause stood as printed in the Bill in the second reading it might be thought that municipalities were called upon to provide relief works for the area all round about them. The object is to call upon them, if called upon at all, merely to provide for persons within their limits, but it is quite impossible in a moment to distinguish between persons who are there always and persons who have come for a few days. There is no intention to cast any burden upon the municipalities which does not belong to them, but who can determine the comings and goings of beggars. As a matter of fact, it will be quite impossible to provide any words I can think of to meet the case the Hon. member has mentioned, I, therefore, think that the Council must trust to a reasonable interpretation of the words I have already suggested.

The amendments substituting the words "His Majesty" for "Her Majesty" throughout the Bill and the addition to sub-clause 2 (b) of clause 54, the addition of a new sub clause 2 to clause 79 and the amendment of clause 188 by the insertion of the words "by notification" after the "Governor in Council may" were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Batty in reference to the amendment of clause 190 said : There is a verbal correction to be made in Section 190 as altered. I think it should be "under clause (a) or (b) and not clauses (a) and (b)." The marginal note will also require correction. "Discontinuance of notified areas" should be deleted and some such note as "Preliminaries of notification" may be substituted, and in clause 2 "power to cancel" should be substituted for "continuance of notified areas."

The President : The Secretary has, I understand, the power to make these verbal alterations.

Clause 190 as amended stood part of the Bill.

Sir Charles Ollivant then said:—In formally moving the third reading of the District Municipalities' Bill I may be allowed to congratulate the Council on the prompt and, as we believe, satisfactory disposal of the most important legislative measure that has been before it for some years. As it undoubtedly removes some impediments to good municipal government, and introduces new provisions which give greater scope for the exercise of responsible authority, we hope that it may both tend to greater efficiency of administration, and by diffusing acquaintance with the duties and practices of administrators, have a real educational value. Our best justification for being sanguine in this hope may be derived from the tone of the discussion of the measure in this Council, and in the great assistance which, in the Committee stage, and for which I again express my acknowledgements, was received from the non-official members, who have been themselves taking an active part in the municipal affairs of the cities to which they belong.

His Excellency the President : In putting the motion that the Bill be now read for the third time, I feel I shall be doing no more than expressing the views of those non-official members of the Council and others associated with him in the consideration of this measure in detail in saying I am sure they must appreciate, as highly as his hon. colleagues do, the great ability, the courtesy and the conciliatory spirit in which this measure has been conducted by my hon. colleague, Sir Charles Ollivant. I need not say how grateful his colleagues in the Government are for the admirable manner in which he has worked this Bill, and I have no doubt some Members of Council will perhaps endorse the tribute I am anxious to pay to my hon. colleague.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale : I respectfully beg leave to join in the words of appreciation which Your Excellency has just now uttered in regard to the labours of the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in regard to this Bill. Some of us who took part in the debate on the second reading have already borne testimony to the fact that, but for the hon. member, this Bill would have continued to give occasion for great anxiety and apprehension throughout the Presidency. We are all sincerely grateful to him for the manner in which he has removed most of the causes which gave occasion for that apprehension, and I am sure the whole Presidency in general, and the municipal bodies in particular, will greatly appreciate this measure when it comes into force. So far as the administrative provisions are concerned we all feel that they are distinctly very much better than the old provisions, and in regard to the constitutional portions, though here and there there has been some dissatisfaction, we are on the whole satisfied with what we have now got in this Bill. On behalf of the non-official members who were associated with the hon. member in the consideration of the Bill, I once more express our deep appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has carried the Bill forward.

The third reading was then carried and the Bill was passed.

THE ABKARI AMENDMENT ACT.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, was the next in order on the paper.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said : Before Your Excellency passes on to the next item on the Agenda paper may I respectfully ask Your Excellency to reconsider the permission which has been given to suspend the standing orders. It was understood the other day that the Select Committee would take two weeks to consider this matter, and many of us therefore thought that this question would not be brought before the Council in less than two weeks. There are one or two important points in connection with this Bill with reference to which some of us are making enquiries and upon which it may be necessary for some of us to say something. I am not at present in a position to express an opinion because our enquiries are not completed. It is just possible that as a result of those inquiries we may not have anything to suggest and may be able to support the Bill as it is. But there are important matters involved, for instance, the question of cultivation and the assessment of these lands. The rate of cultivation cannot have been taken into account when the assessment was fixed. There are some of us who thought that the Government might distinguish in the assessment between the leaves of the plant which are utilized for "bhang" and the flowers which are utilized for the more harmful drug. I wish only to point out that the power to suspend rules is intended to cover cases where public interests are liable to be damaged by delay, and therefore, it appears to me that this Bill might without injury to the public interest not be pressed to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath : The only object of the suggestion that the Bill may be carried through at once was the convenience of the Council. It appeared unlikely that there would be any other business of the Council to necessitate a meeting in the course of the next month. That being so, and as it appeared that this Bill was likely to be absolutely non-contentious, it was thought it would perhaps be best for the convenience of the Council if the Bill were passed through at once. As, however, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale wishes to consider certain points, we have no wish to press that the Bill should be passed through without such further consideration as he desires.

The President : I have no wish to press any legislation on the Council to which they might very reasonably take exception. With regard to what the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said, I believe we might have got over one of his difficulties by undertaking that on behalf of Government, remission of assessment should be given in the event of the first contingency taking place. But he has called attention to another matter on which he assures the Council he and some of his colleagues wish to make inquiries. Therefore, we will not proceed with this Bill to-day. It is necessary for revenue purposes that this Bill should be passed before our meeting in the summer at Poona and, therefore, it will be necessary to hold another meeting of the Council next month. Of that, of course, due notice will be given. Therefore, we will conclude our business for the present. I declare the Council now adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MURDER OF A PATEL.

IMPERATOR VS. DAMODER HARI.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, Bijapur, who, in November last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The appellant and another accused, Basya Fakeera were charged with the murder of Rungappa, officiating Patel of Neeralgi, who lived with the complainant Shakrama, the widow of a cousin, who kept house for him. On the evening of the 22nd July last, two ryots from Anergol came to see the deceased and talked about a field. They left about 5 p. m., and as they left, the house dog barked at them and they called to the deceased to drive it off. The deceased did so, and accompanied the ryots out of the village. About an hour later, there was an outcry in the village that he was being beaten. Shakrama went out with some villagers and found the deceased weltering in blood, lying insensible in the nalla which is just outside the village gate, near a well that he was building. Accused No. 1 was a Valikar of the village, and he gave information of the murder next day to the police. Medical examination showed that the deceased had five wounds on the skull, caused by a heavy, blunt instrument, and the skull was battered to pieces. Accused No. 2, the appellant, was one of the workmen employed at the well. The houses of the accused were searched. A large mallet and chisel were found in the house of No. 2. An axe was found in the house of No. 1, who pointed it out under a heap of Karbi. Both were arrested, as well as one Gudu, who had been tendered a pardon by the magistrate. The theory of the prosecution was that the motive for the murder was the connection of the deceased Patel with the wife of accused No. 1 ; that No 1 conspired with No. 2 and Gudu ; and that these three men murdered the Patel on his return from the well that evening. Gudu was a man who worked at the well with No. 2. He said that he went to the house of Allama, a woman, where he heard Nos. 1 and 2 conspiring to kill the deceased. That evening as the Patel left the well, No. 2 followed him, and when they reached the nallah, No. 2 struck the deceased on the head with a big mallet, while No. 1 sprang out of an ambush in the nallah and struck the Patel with his axe. A blood-stained mallet was found in the house of No. 2, and he could not account for the blood upon it. If with this damaging fact, the Sessions Judge remarked, was considered the accused's admission that the murder was committed with the mallet ; that he was present ; and that he was instigated by other to commit the murder, it was impossible to resist the conclusion that he was one of the offenders. The Patel had made himself obnoxious by his immorality, and his murder had probably been decided upon and approved by most of the villagers. No. 2 was the workman of the Patel and had himself no apparent reason for taking his life. His assistance was probably purchased by those who planned the murder. Mr. Pratt did not pass a capital sentence upon him, as the chief culprits were still at large. Accused No. 1 was acquitted and discharged, while No. 2 was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

BOER PRISONERS FOR MADRAS.

WE announced a few days ago that the proposal to send a large batch of Boer prisoners to the Nilgiris had been abandoned, and that the present idea was to locate them at St. Thomas's Mount or at Bellary. This is confirmed in a Calcutta telegram to the effect that the Veeroy has cabled to the Secretary of State his consent to receive the Boer prisoners, St. Thomas's Mount or Bellary being mentioned as the probable site of the Camp. Certainly either of these places would be better than the Nilgiris, where housing, commissariat and water-supply would all present great difficulties and involve great expense. The Boers themselves, if consulted, would hardly prefer either locality, however, for with the hot weather coming on, their existence will not be a very happy one in close confinement on the plains of Southern India. And the matter is not one that concerns the Boer prisones only, for the officers and troops who are to guard them have also to be taken into account. Temporary structures of some kind will be indispensable, we suppose, if any large body of prisoners are sent, for the existing buildings in either cantonment, even if they could be made suitable for a prison-of-war, would hardly suffice for the requirements. And temporary structures on the Indian plains in the hot weather do not provide the coolest accommodation possible ! Why the Boer prisoners have been sent to St. Helena and Ceylon and are now to be sent to India, instead of being sent to England, as the French prisoners at the beginning of last century were, we have not yet seen explained. Possibly, however, there are political reasons why the United Kingdom has not been chosen ; and possibly also it has been considered that there is less trouble in providing for the prisoners in a reasonably comfortable manner in warm climates where fires and warm clothes are not required. Be all this as it may, we do not think any strong objection can be made to the location of the prisoners either at the Mount or at Bellary, or at both.—*Mail.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Butler B
Mr H T White C I E B Cov
Mr G H Cross Bo Cov
Major F W Dawson
Major G R MacMullen
Lieut A C Wall
Lieut C G Woodhouse
Lieut T J McLeod
Lieut H C Kay
Lieut K H Jackson
Second Lieut P M Heath

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H L Ramsay B 6 mo M C
Mr A W Bright B 5 mo M C
Mr J W Moulton B 3 mo M C
Mr W J Shew B 6 mo M C
Mr J Wallace B 6 mo M C the last 4 mo being extraordinary leave
Mr G Elliott B 3 mo M C
Mr A W Richardson B 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col H McCalman I M S Bo 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr C H Mackie Bo 6 mo forl
Capt A A West 6 mo
Capt A Moore to Aug 23 1901
Lieut F H Norie 6 mo
Lieut F L Wood 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W Pettigrew B
Mr J L P Hogan B
Mr J J Hatten B
Mr P H Vere B
Mr H H Ingram Bo
Lieut H O M Langtry

THE King ascends the Throne with an excellent name for having kept aloof from party politics throughout his career. It is worth remembering, however, that he has always been a great admirer of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and that he was a regular attendant at the earlier sitting of the South African Committee. Also when the Travellers' Club black-balled Mr. Rhodes, the Prince resigned his membership.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED ?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BRITISH THRONE.

IN THE DIRECT LINE OF SUCCESSION.

It may seem startling to many people that the German Emperor should be in the direct line of succession to the British throne, but, startling or not, it is the simple fact. It may be pointed out, however, that there are twenty-five lives between the Kaiser and the Crown, and that as long as any one of these remains there is no possibility of the Emperor William ruling the British Empire. It is peculiarly interesting, however, to reflect that in certain eventualities the German Emperor might succeed to the throne which has just been deprived of the monarch who adorned it for over sixty years.

No theory is too absurd to find favour in some quarters, and there are those who claim that the German Emperor is the rightful heir to the British throne, the contention being that he should succeed as the eldest son of the eldest child of the Queen. Those who hold this theory, however, forget the fact that the law of succession deprives daughters of the right to succeed as long as there are sons in the direct line living. The Empress Frederick, through whom the Kaiser has the right to succeed to the throne, has, therefore, only the remotest possibility of succeeding herself, and, supposing there were no other difficulties, the German Emperor could not possibly become King of England until the whole of the direct male line had been exhausted.

Even if the right of the Emperor to sit on the British throne might be claimed on a perfectly legitimate basis, Parliament could intervene to prevent it. The contingency has been provided for by the Act of Settlement, which invests the House of Commons with the right of excluding certain persons from the line of succession. Hundreds of persons were excluded by this Act, and as it is under this Act that the House of Hanover holds the Crown, any claimant through the House of Hanover must, admit the power of Parliament to veto the claim.

The powers of Parliament in regard to such questions are very wide. It has exercised the power of limiting or modifying the hereditary succession to the throne from a comparatively early period in our history. The case of Henry IV. supplies the first instance of such an interference. Precedent was followed as to Henry VII., and, again, as to the successors of Henry VIII. Further, in view of the impending extinction of the Protestant descendants of Charles I., a statute was enacted vesting the right of the Crown on the next Proto-tant line, according to the regular order of succession, in the event of William and Mary's dying without issue. This appears to have been the latest Parliamentary limitation of the Crown ; but the right of the people to limit the succession is secured by 6

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

THE Empire to which Victoria acceded as Queen in 1837 covered one-sixth of the land of the world; that of King Edward covers nearly one-fourth. The Union Jack has unfolded itself, so to speak, over two acres of new territory, every time the clock has ticked since 1800. Edward VII. rules over empire fifty-three times as big as France, fifty-two times as big as Germany, three-and-a-half times as big as the United States, and three times as big as Europe. He has three times as many subjects as the Czar, and he reigns over more territory in America than the President of the United States. To-day the English-speaking people control one-third of the area and population of the globe.

The White Man's burden has grown heavier year by year. John Bull's expenditure when the Queen was crowned stood at £1 18s. 9d. per head, per year; to-day it stands at much nearer £3. But there has been a great measure of relief. The labourer with an income of 13s. a week in 1837 paid away every year three weeks wages in taxes on common-place commodities; to-day he only pays 12s. The national income, which stood at £1 19s. per head in 1837, is now over £2.15s.

Now that the Queen is dead, Francis Joseph of Austria holds the record for the longest reign in Europe, or, indeed in the world. He has been on the throne more than fifty-two years, and is in the seventy-first year of his life, but Francis Joseph is by no means the oldest ruler. The possessor of this distinction is neither the Emperor of Austria, nor, as is generally supposed, King Christian of Denmark who is eighty-two, and has reigned thirty-seven years. The oldest living ruler is a lesser known personality, the Grand Duke Adolphus of Luxembourg, who came into the world in 1817, and rules to-day over nine hundred and ninety-nine square miles in Central Europe, with barely enough subjects to people Leicester. King George succeeded to the crown of Greece in the year that King Christian was crowned in Denmark, but the King of Greece is nearly thirty years younger than his father King Christian. King Leopold is sixty-five, and has reigned over the Belgians thirty-five years.

Apropos of the closing of the theatres in consequence of the Queen's death, it is interesting to recall, as a pleasing evidence of the loyalty of the dramatic profession, the fact that all the principal theatres in London were thrown open free to the public when King Edward the Seventh was married. There was a demand for tickets absolutely unparalleled in the history of the London stage, but unpleasant incidents were avoided by the quiet distribution of them on the morning of the wedding day. Whether the theatres will mark the Kings coronation in the same way we must wait to see.

Most of the changes following upon the death of the Queen will be effected easily enough, no doubt, in course of time, but it will probably be many years before the familiar face of the Queen has disappeared from our coinage. It is supposed that there are something like a thousand million coins in circulation, and though gold and silver return to the Mint from whence they came, bronze coins never come back. Roughly speaking, a sovereign comes back to the Mint after a life of about ten years, but there is no end, it would seem, to the life of a penny. What becomes of all the pennies is one of the mysteries that nobody can solve, as as there are hundreds of millions of coppers—though they are not, of course, copper at all, but bronze—it is not easy to conceive how they will pass out of circulation. Will they be called in, or shall we be spending Queen Victoria pennies long after the generation that knew Victoria has passed away?

In making the Emperor William a Field-Marshal of the British Army, King Edward was merely returning a compliment. In 1883, before either King Edward or the Emperor William had come into their inheritance, the then Prince of Wales was at Berlin taking part in the celebrations of the silver wedding anniversary of the Crown Prince, and the Emperor William I appointed him a Field-Mashal of the German Army.

King Edward is not the richest Monarch in the world. His nephew, the Czar, who has a civil list of over a million sterling, with vast estates, embracing more than a million square miles of cultivated land and forest, which yield at least £3,000,000 a year. The King is not even as rich as the Sultan, whose income is £800,000 a year. The Emperor Willam has a civil list of £700,000, the King of Italy £580,000, the Emperor of Austria £900,000, the Shah of Persia £480,000, the King of Belgium £132,000, and the King of Sweden £115,000. Greece and Holland pay their Sovereigns in five figures, but poverty-stricken Spain gives £280,000 a year to little King Alfonso.

No man has ever reigned over an Empire so vast as King Edward's. His Majesty rules over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 8,329,000 square miles she handed it down to King Edward with three million miles added to it! The Queen found the revenues of the Empire at £75,000,000; she left them at £225,000,000. The Army has twice as many men as in the first year of Victoria's reign, and the Navy has nearly quadrupled itself. Seventy out of every hundred ships on the sea fly the British flag.

Only an eighth of the King's subject are British, the rest represent every nation, every race, every faith, every language known to men. The population of the United Kingdom has increased by over 50 per cent. since the last coronation. There was not an inch of railway line in England when the Queen was born; to-day there are 21,000 miles, and a thousand million passengers travel over them every year. One hundred million packets passed through the Post Office in 1837; last year the number was well over three thousand millions.

Many people have been confused by the various laws of succession which prevail in Europe. There are three different systems, the most general being that known as the Salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden, and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland from which it takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German States. The third system is our own, under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling Sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England.

The English monarchy has passed through stirring times, but our sovereigns have been singularly fortunate in their freedom from assassins. Two King Edwards have been murdered, but the lives of the English kings have been comparatively free from violence. Of 2,550 sovereigns who have reigned in the world up to now, 300 have been overthrown, 134 have been assassinated, 123 have been taken captive in war, 103 have been executed, 100 have been slain in battle, 64 have been forced to abdicate, 28 have committed suicide, 25 have been tortured to death, and 23 have become mad or imbecile. Of 113 kings of Spain 55 have been assassinated.

One or two of our own monarchs have died not very creditable deaths. James I. fell a victim to his own vices, and Henry VIII killed himself by gluttony and drunkenness. Henry I is said, rather quaintly, to have died from "fish and stale beer." But the deaths of most of our English monarchs have been from natural causes. Queen Anne died of dropsy, William IV. of old age and asthmatic affections, George IV of a complication of disorders, William of Orange and Edward IV of consumption, and Edward I, of dysentery, caused by drinking foul water.

Kingship has its attractions, but it is by no mean the safest profession in the world. Since King Edward came of age, six of the world's chief rulers have been murdered; Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865; Alexander II of Russia and President Garfield in 1881; President Carnot in 1894; the Empress of Austria in 1898; and King Humbert last year. If the Throne has its charms, it has its perils, too.

The authorship of the National Anthem is disputed, but it is generally accepted that Dr. Henry Carey, the composer of "Sally in our Alley," set it to music in 1740. His rival for the distinction is, appropriately enough, Dr. John Bull, and the authority for associating Dr. Bull with the Anthem is an MS. copy of it in Antwerp Cathedral, which affirms that Dr. Bull wrote both words and music for a banquet given in honour of James I at Merchant Taylors' Hall in 1605. The authorship is not of much importance. What most people are concerned about is the second verse. The Antwerp MS. declares that the Anthem was written on the occasion of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, which seems to explain the reference to "Knavish tricks."

London owes a debt to Queen Alexandra of which most people are quite unaware. Four or five years ago, the discovery was made by a Copenhagen doctor that sunlight and electric light have healing properties for certain diseases, which often succeed when all other remedies fail, and the adoption of the "light cure" in the Danish hospitals was attended with the most beneficial results. Early last summer, Queen Alexandra—the Princess of Wales—persuaded the authorities of the London Hospital to try the cure, presenting the institution with all the necessary apparatus at a cost of £500. We understand that the experiment has had the happiest results.

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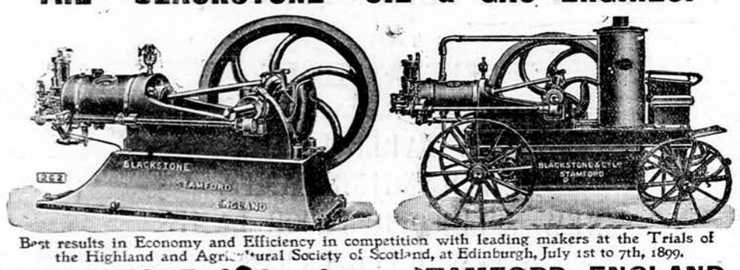

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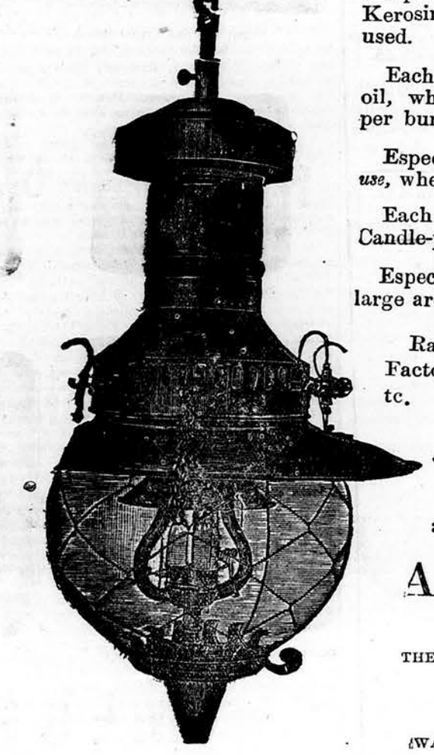

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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH: EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,389 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 35 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

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is for Cheap Watches; a look through our catalogue (sent free) will convince you that we are fully prepared to meet that demand.

To those people who can afford to pay better prices, we strongly recommend our Original qualities, constructed in the old reliable way: they will prove to be in the end cheaper and all along more satisfactory.

Diagram of a medium size Watch.

Hereunder is a short list of them:

THE CAMPAIGN, made in 2 sizes (medium and small) Keyless, Lever, fully jewelled, compensation balance, Guaranteed for 3 years.

Nickel Silver.		Sterling Silver
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
„ 26-8	Hunting	„ 42-0
„ 29-0	Half-Hunting	„ 45-0

THE CHAMPION, Medium size, Superior Campaign Watch fitted with an Anti-Magnetic Palladium Hairspring, Guaranteed for six years. Made in Open face cases only.

Nickel Silver, at Rs. 32. Sterling Silver, at Rs. 50.

THE PIONEER, Large Railway size, very bold hands and figures, will stand any amount of rough wear, Guaranteed for 3 years.

Price in Open Face Nickel Silver case, Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD, Superior Railway or Guard's Watch, very accurate, Guaranteed for six years.

Open Face Nickel Silaer case, Rs. 32
„ Sterling Silver „ „ 50

THE EXCELSIOR, Half Chronometer, Perfect timekeeper perfect in every component part, perfect in finish, will last a life time.

Sterling Silver.		18-Carat Gold.
Rs. 65	Open Face	Rs. 175
„ 70	Hunting	„ 200
„ 75	Half-Hunting	„ 205

We make **Full Chronometers**, with Observatory Certificates, which will satisfy the most exacting persons, in **Nickel Silver** at Rs. 70, **Sterling Silver** at Rs. 95 to 105, Sterling Silver **Gold** cases at Rs. 250 to 400. For particulars refer to catalogue.

Above rates are Net Cash Terms or through V.P.P.

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

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PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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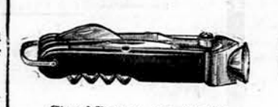
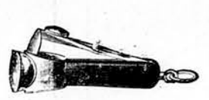

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

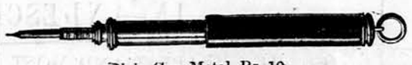
Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

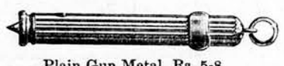
Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.


Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.


Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

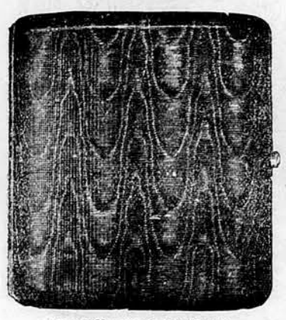
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

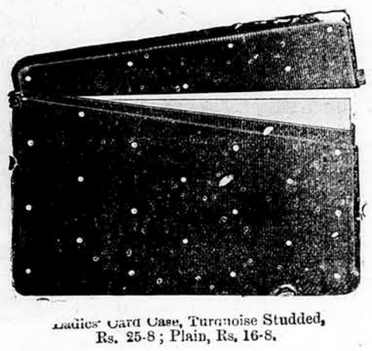
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8

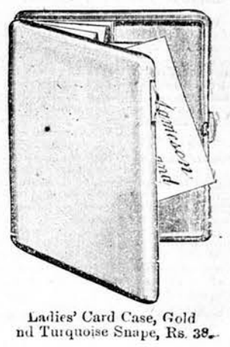
Memorandum Case Turquoise S . . 20

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.


Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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